- FONDO "CEM"
- SECCIÓN "INTELIGENCIA"
- CAJA 3
- CARPETA 4

OPERACION "FIRE FOCUS"

2 Mar 88

Origen: Documentación reunida por Agr Mil en PARIS

INDUSTRIA ARGENTINA

SECRETO

1ala MAL 14/81

Embajada Argentina
Agregaduría Militar

PARIS: 02 de marzo de 1988.

F2 8 0004/17

OBJETO: elevar información.

AL JEFE II INTELIGENCIA (Dpto Icia).

Adjunto elevo al señor Jefe información reunida en esta Agregaduría relacionada con la "Operación FIRE FOCUS" a sus efectos.

Sobre el particular llevo a conocimiento del señor Jefe que no es posible su traducción (idioma inglés) por cuanto la misma debe ser despachada de inmediato para respetar el principio de la oportunidad (recibida en la Embajada al mediodía de hoy).

Asimismo se agrega a la presente información de interés general relacionada a las Fuerzas Armadas Británicas, parte de cuyo material sería utilizado en la ejercitación de referencia.

AGREGADOS: Lo indicado en el texto.

AM Fr	
RUBRICA	CODIGO
	03

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA EN LA REPUBLICA FRANCESA AGREGACION MILITAR

LUCIO CARLOS RAMIREZ
Coronel
Agregado Militar

SECRETO

1

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 2 Mar 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 153 CANT. FS.: 5

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "Fire Focus" (LX)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

Agradecería entregar a Embajador de Jugh y a Señor Canciller

RE.: REUNION HAMBURGO CEE - CONTADORA Y APOYO

Adjunto cobertura prensa local.

Artículo "Independent" se refiere a avance logrado con tema por Comisonado Cheysson.

Central America quietly attracts EC attention

From Isabel Hilton in Hamburg

THERE ARE few men who radiate quite as much enthusiasm as the European Commissioner Claude Cheysson for the so-called San José process, the annual meetings between the foreign ministers of the EC, Central America and the Contadora group.

In the cavernous interior of the Hamburg Conference Centre yesterday, San José IV concluded successfully, if quietly, with promises of EC support for Central American development and for the peace accords signed in Guatemala last year.

Mr Cheysson can hardly suppress his chuckles. "Four years ago none of the European foreign ministers could name the capitals of Central America. We just went to San José out of curiosity. It wasn't until the Americans started telling us off about it that we realised we might be doing something useful."

Since that unpromising start, aid from Europe has doubled, and one-third of the aid now received by Central America comes either collectively or bilaterally from the EC — a total last year of almost $300m.

It is not clear whether Sir Geoffrey Howe can now be numbered among the foreign ministers who can name the capitals of Central America without a brief, since he has not been seen at the San José meetings for three years. As the EC member diplomatically closest to the United States, Britain takes a rather cooler view of the proceedings than some members. It is unlikely that Sir Geoffrey would entirely approve of Mr Cheysson's enthusiasm for the idea that Europe can provide a counter-balance to US influence in Central America, and challenge what he sees as Washington's Manichean view of the region's conflicts.

"There is absolutely no reason," Mr Cheysson insists, "for Nicaragua to be an East-West problem. It is a local problem. Our approach is to encourage unity in the region — an approach diametrically opposed to the US tactic of divide and rule."

The US itself has been sensitive to European meddling and, in previous years, made its displeasure at the San José process known. But this year has been noted for a lack of US lobbying, perhaps a sign that America accepts a European role in Central America as long as it is limited.

None of the participants imagines that Europe's challenge could threaten US domination of the region, but there is some potential for providing a Cheysson-style counterpoint.

One immediate example is the proposed Central American Parliament, with members directly elected from the five countries. The necessary legislation has been ratified by Nicaragua and Guatemala and, if Honduras, El Salvador and Cost Rica follow suit, elections to the Parliament will be held in each of the five Central American countries between May and October this year.

The elections would be held with the help and supervision of the European Parliament. "If Eurpean countries certify that these are clean elections, no Central American country could then be accused of being less democratic than another," said Mr Cheysson. Such a view would be a direct challenge to the US definition of Nicaragua as the one "undemocratic" state in Central America.

A similar challenge is implicit in the question of how far Europe is prepared to be involved in the peace process associated with President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica. At the last Arias plan meeting in January, the signatories abolished the International Commission of Verification, the commission charged with certifying to what extent the five Central American states have complied with the plan. Now, the proposal is in the air that the EC might accept a role in some aspect of verification.

INDEPENDENT
2 MAR. 1988
pag. 13

4

EEC aid pledge to Central America

By Our Common Market Correspondent in Brussels

The EEC members yesterday pledged in Hamburg to support the Central American peace plan drawn up by President Arias of Costa Rica and to help an £800 million international aid scheme for the region.

Speaking at a meeting attended by the 12 foreign ministers and those of 13 Central and Latin American countries, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German foreign minister, asked rebels to "lay down their arms" and help peace.

DAILY TELEGRAPH
2 MAR. 1988. pag. 8

EEC bid for peace

Brussels — The EEC has launched an initiative to give the peace process in Central America a "powerful new impulse" and has pledged to take part in an international aid programme of $1.45 billion (£819 million) to fight poverty and resettle refugees (Richard Owen writes).

The move, at the end of a two-day, high-level meeting in Hamburg between the EEC and Central American states, ran into US objections that Europe was "interfering" in Washington's own backyard, as well as accusations that the EEC was giving aid to "repressive" regimes.

TIMES. 2 MAR. 1988
pag. 7

FIN TRANSMISION

(2)

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 2 Mar 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 154 CANT. FS.: 4

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: REUNION CEE HAMBURGO

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

Agradeceré dar copia a Embajador

Mc Loughlin

2

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (LX)

I) RESOLUCION CONSEJO PERMANENTE OEA

COBERTURA PRENSA LOCAL Y REITERACION REACCION INICIAL

II) PEDIDO CANCELACION MANIOBRAS EN CONFERENCIA DESARME GINEBRA

I) RESOLUCION CONSEJO PERMANENTE OEA

A) Día 1º Marzo:

Televisión

1. TV BBC 1, a las 21,00 Hrs. dió cuenta adopción resolución señalando que EE.UU. se abstuvo "por su relación con Argentina y Reino Unido".

Embajadora Ruiz Cerutti aparece en pantalla pronunciando intervención.

Tambien figura delegado EE.UU.

Dió cuenta demás países votraron afirmativamente.

Procuro transcripción que remitiré.

2. TV BBC 2, a las 22,50Hrs. dió cuenta en parte misceláneas.

B) Hoy 2 de Marzo:

Radio

BBC Servicio Mundial de las 05,00 Hrs. de hoy 2 trajo al término noticiero siguiente crónica:

"The Organization of American States meeting in Washington has passed a resolution condemning Britain for military excercises it plans to begin on the Falkland Islands next monday. The resolution was proposed by Argentina which claims the Islands. The United States abstained.

The Argentine representative described the excercises as a display of force which indicated that Britain did not want a political solution to the issue of the Island's sovereignty. Britain has rejected the criticism. The Armed Forces Minister, Mr. Ian Stewart said the excercises which are meant to test Britain's ability to reinforce its garrison on the Islands, were purely defensive."

Prensa escrita

Adjunto suelto aparecido en primera página en "Guardian" en sección al pié: "News in Brief", como primera miscelánea de varias que trae.

II) CONFERENCIA DESARME GINEBRA

Adjunto suelto "The Independent" y de tabloide "Daily Express".

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

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Plea to Britain on Falklands

The Organisation of American States approved a resolution which urges Britain to reconsider its plans to hold military manoeuvres in the Falklands and open negotiations with Argentina instead.

GUARDIAN - 2 MAR. 1988
pag. 1

Falklands plea

Geneva (AFP) — Argentina's representative at a UN disarmament conference denounced British plans to hold military manoeuvres in the Falklands as threatening and provocative and said Britain could "contribute to the climate of international détente" by cancelling them.

INDEPENDENT - 2 MAR. 1988

pag.

Falkland 'threats'

BRITAIN'S military exercises planned for next week on the Falklands were condemned yesterday by Argentina.

At the Geneva conference on disarmament, the Argentinian delegate said Britain should instead begin negotiations without precondiditons.

The "threats and provocation" were a great contrast to efforts to reduce tension elsewhere in the world.

"DAILY EXPRESS" 2-Mar-88

(pág. 5)

FIN TRANSMISION

③ ✓

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA   FECHA: 1º Marzo 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 151   CANT. FS.: 5

TRANSMITIO: G. Lombardoni

ASUNTO: S/ Fire Focus I (CIX)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

Agradeceré entregar telegrama Mr Jough y Señor Camilión

13

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (LIX)

Adjunto índice material concerniente consecución reclamo soberanía Malvinas y Dependencias por vía pacífica y negociada exclusivamente.

Referido material estoy procediendo distribuir a Embajadas países región en vista una de justificaciones viene formulándose para justificar maniobras es falta cese formal hostilidades.

NOTA:

Presente Facs. es remitido a conjunto destinos mi Facs. (XLII) esta serie.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

RECLAMO ARGENTINO SOBERANIA ISLAS MALVINAS Y DEPENDENCIAS

C O N S E C U C I O N P O R V I A P A C I F I C A
Y D I P L O M A T I C A

E X C L U S I V A M E N T E

I) CESE HOSTILIDADES

II) COMPROMISO NO USO NI AMENAZA EMPLEO FUERZA

III) SOLUCION VIA PACIFICA Y NEGOCIADA EXCLUSIVAMENTE

NOTA: Referencias van destacadas al márgen en cada texto citado.

Londres, marzo de 1988

INDICE

I) CESE HOSTILIDADES

----000----

INDICE

II) COMPROMISO NO USO NI AMENAZA EMPLEO FUERZA

----000----

17

INDICE

III) SOLUCION VIA PACIFICA Y NEGOCIADA EXCLUSIVAMENTE

----000----

— Fin transmisión —

TRANSMITIDO
DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 26 Feb 88
FACSIMIL NRO: 79 CANT. FS.: 3
TRANSMITIÓ: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "Five Focus" XLVI

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 26 feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 79 CANT. FS.: 3

TRANSMITIO: Molino

ASUNTO: "Five Focus" XLVII

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (XLVI)

DECLARACION CANCILLERES OCHO EN CARTAGENA

REACCION REGION ESTA SORPRENDIENDO A FOREIGN OFFICE

MINISTERIO DEFENSA "SE LAVA MANOS" REPERCUSION DIPLOMATICA

Adjunto recortes "Financial Times" e "Independent".

Primero da cuenta Declaración Ocho, cuya remisión texto por D.G. Prensa agradezco. Estoy procediendo hacer llegar hoy a Embajadas región y traducida a distribuírla.

Segundo, de "Independent", informa cancelación visita Subsecretario Eggar a Brasil y Uruguay, al par que amplía sobre repercusión local reacción, incluídas declaraciones atribuídas a Defensa y "sorpresa" Foreign Office.

En cuanto comentario que Ministros región "estan jugando a sus propias opiniones públicas" permite como mínimo llamar siguientes "bluffs" y formular comentarios:

a) "Paja en ojo ajeno sin ver viga propio". Ese "juego" es precisamente tras lo cual Gobierno británico se escuda para no realizar progresos.

b) Cobertura prensa londindense demuestra cuán poca atención le concede su propia opinión pública, al menos hasta el momento, lo que se contradice con pretendida excusa a).

c) En cambio Gobiernos países región SI tiene opinión pública a la que satisfacer y es justo y oportuno que aunque sea forma implícita (y hasta peyorativa) Ministerio Defensa británico lo venga a reconocer. Próximo paso será que lo acepte.

Cabe tener presente que hay socios del Reino Unido observando repercusión y que si son serios les tendrá que preocupar.

d) Tal sentido, resulta de interes ver como compara c) con situación en CEE y en Hemisferio Norte.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

90

Falklands appeal

Foreign ministers of Latin America's Group of Eight called for planned British manoeuvres around the Falkland Islands to be cancelled. Page 4

FINANCIAL TIMES 26 FEB. 88

(Pag. 1)

Protest over Falklands manoeuvres

FOREIGN ministers of Latin America's Group of Eight yesterday strongly protested against planned British manoeuvres around the Falkland Islands and asked London to call them off, **Reuter reports from Cartegena.**

In a joint statement they also asked Britain to resume negotiations with Argentina over sovereignty of the archipelago.

The statement by ministers from Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Peru was the strongest so far against the war games, set for March 7-31, to test rapid reinforcement of the islands.

"The foreign ministers express their deep preoccupation over the United Kingdom decision to hold military exercises in the Islas Malvinas (Falklands)," the statement said.

"They exhort the British government to give up holding the projected manoeuvres and to resume bilateral negotiations with Argentina."

Britain has refused to discuss sovereignty over the islands it has held since 1833, apart from Argentina's brief 1982 occupation.

The ministers, meeting in Colombia, said they would take a joint stand at a session of the Organisation of American States next Monday.

"FINANCIAL TIMES"

26-FEB-88

(pág. 4)

Falklands row grows as Brazil turns sour

By Isabel Hilton
Latin America Editor

THE DIPLOMATIC row over British plans to hold military exercises in the Falkland Islands next month continues to spread in spite of Foreign Office efforts to damp down the flames.

On top of announcements that the Organisation of American States is to hold a special session on 1 March to debate the issue, and that Argentina hopes to raise it at the United Nations, Britain's relations with Latin America suffered a further setback on Tuesday. The Brazilian government asked the Foreign Office to postpone a visit to Brazil by the Foreign Office Minister, Tim Eggar, which was scheduled to begin on 4 March.

The visit would "create embarrassment, given Brazil's well-known position on the subject", said a spokesman for the Brazilian government, because it would have coincided with Britain's rapid reinforcement exercises. The Foreign Office responded with "concern and surprise". The Brazilian ambassador in London was summoned to Mr Eggar's office on Wednesday to be told of the annoyance at the "unjustified and inappropriate" postponement. No alternative date has been offered for the trip.

The timing of the military exercises is deeply unfortunate from the diplomatic point of view. Not only has it torpedoed Mr Eggar's visit but it is also expected to affect adversely Britain's exchanges with Argentina, mediated by the US State Department, over reducing tensions that arose from the British declaration of the Falkland Islands fisheries protection zone in 1985.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence, where the timing of the exercises was decided, said: "There was no particular reason for the timing," but added that it was not for the Ministry of Defence to consider the diplomatic consequences of military exercises. Another spokesman said that the exercise would have taken months, if not years, to plan and that the British government had declared its intention to practise reinforcement of the Falklands in the 1982 Defence White Paper.

There have already been a number of flights to Mount Pleasant airbase intended to test the capability to rush troops to the islands. But Fire Focus will be the first to include what the ministry calls "significant" numbers of troops — about 1,000.

Sources at the ministry say that various South American governments had been informed in advance of the intention to hold the exercise. One source said that the public reaction of these governments was "playing to their own publics".

The Foreign Office had anticipated adverse diplomatic reaction to the exercises, but the degree of indignation in Latin America has been greater than had been hoped.

INDEPENDENT - 26 FEB. 1988
(pag. 10)

FIN TRANSMISION

22

(5)

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (VIII)

ANUNCIO EN DEBATE COMUNES

Adjunto partes pertinentes debate Comunes.

Misma información remito a Delargenu, Embargentinas Paris, Washington y Emarpan.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

11 Feb

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (VIII)

ANUNCIO EN DEBATE COMUNES

Adjunto partes pertinentes debate Comunes.

Dicha información remito a Dalargonu, Embargentinas Paris, Washington y Emarpan.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Mr. Stewart: (Mtro. Estado Defensa)

Last November I visited the Falklands and was greatly impressed by the enhanced defensive capability and the degree of tri-service co-operation resulting from the redeployment of the garrison from Port Stanley to the new site at Mount Pleasant during the course of last year. The new airport at Mount Pleasant means that the islands could be rapidly reinforced if ever the need arose, and this enables us to maintain a smaller garrison there than would otherwise be necessary. Last December the RAF achieved a non-stop flight from the United Kingdom to the Falklands, without a stop a Ascension, involving air-to-air refuelling on both legs of the journey. Next month we intend to hold the first full-scale reinforcement exercise, known as Fire Focus. The exercise will be directed by Headquarters RAF Strike Command at High Wycombe, and will take place between 7 and 31 March. It will involve the reinforcement of the garrison's air defences and an airlift of troops to the Falklands, followed by unit exercises to take advantage of the excellent training facilities in the islands. Further information about this exercise is available in a Ministry of Defence press release today.

(Cons.)
Sir Antony Buck (Colchester, North): Does my hon. Friend agree that it is a good thing to have maximum publicity for what he has just said, to deter any successor to Galtieri who might be foolish enough to attempt to chance his arm, and that the fact that we can now reinforce by getting wide-bodied jets there in one hop alters the situation radically?

Mr. Stewart: I believe that such deterrence already exists. I only hope that the reinforcement capability that we can demonstrate in this exercise will strengthen that deterrence, as my hon. and learned Friend has said.

(Cons.)
Mr. Trotter: Does my hon. Friend agree that the recent 820-mile flight by a search and rescue helicopter from the Falklands to South Georgia—having to land on a Navy ship halfway to South Georgia—to recover an injured soldier is an example of the skill and ability of the search and rescue force operating in that very hostile environment?

Mr. Stewart: I entirely agree with my hon. Friend and join him in congratulating those concerned on that achievement.

Diario Sesiones - Hansard - Comunes - Vol. 127 Nº 92
11 febrero 1988
Columna 532 (Debate Real Fuerzas Aéreas)

24

(Lab.)

Mr. Menzies Campbell (Fife, North-East):

On 26 November last year, some of my right hon. and hon. Friends, including my right hon. Friend the Member for Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale (Mr. Steel), met the Secretary of State and, I understand, the Minister who is to wind up the debate. They were very well received, and helpful and constructive discussions took place. At that meeting, I understand that the Government agreed first to consider the use of independent radar checks to ensure that the RAF's own rules are being observed by its pilots; and, secondly, to consider the extent to which some present low flying might, at least in part, be transferred to either the Falkland Islands or Canada. I should be grateful if the Minister could tell us the result of that consideration, or at least let us know in some other way after the debate.

Diario Sesiones -Hansard -Comunes - Vol. 127 Nº 92

11 febrero 1988

Columna 549 (Debate Real Fuerza Aérea)

(Lydia)

Mr. Menzies Campbell (Fife, North East)

On 20 November last year, some of my right hon. and hon. Friends, including my right hon. Friend the Member for Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale (Mr. Steel), met the Secretary of State and, I understand, the Minister who is winding up the debate. They were very well received, and helpful and constructive discussions took place. At that meeting, I understand that the Government agreed first to consider the use of independent radar checks to ensure that the RAF's own rules are being observed by its pilots; and, secondly, to consider the extent to which some present low flying might, at least in part, be transferred to either the Falkland Islands or Canada. I should be grateful if the Minister could tell us the result of that consideration, or at least let us know in some other way after the debate.

Diario Sesiones - Hansard Commons - Vol 128 Nº 94

11 febrero 1988

Columna 549 ([illegible])

(Lab.)

Wilson (Cunninghame, North):

The third major expansion in our air defences is the revamping of the ground-based radar system, or improved IUKADGE. The history of Britain's radar defences since 1945 has been a sorry tale, with billions of pounds wasted on systems which were obsolete before they were deployed and which would have been virtually useless against air attack.

On current trends IUKADGE looks like repeating the pattern. The first two radars for the new network were due to become operational at Benbecula in the Western Isles and at Buchan in Aberdeenshire in 1983. More than four years later they are still not working fully. The radar station at Buchan, regarded as the most vital one in the country because of its position, continues to rely on a type of radar first introduced more than 30 years ago, supplemented by a more modern United States radar set which was captured from the Argentines during the Falklands war.

The IUKADGE system will involve mobile radar as well as refurbishing the fixed sites such as Buchan and Benbecula. While cruise missile conveys will soon be a thing of the past, radar convoys will take their place. In addition, there are plans to set up decoy radars and passive electronic sensors around the country. I hope the Minister can tell the House what plans there are for additional sites for decoys and passive electronic sensors, and what the arrangements will be for the deployment of mobile radar convoys in peacetime exercises.

Diario Sesiones - Hansard - Comunes Vol. 127 Nº 92

11 febrero 1988

Columna 558/9. (Debate Real Fuerza Aérea)

FIN TRANSMISION

(Lab.)

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Diario Sesiones - Hansard - Commons Vol 127 Nº 92

11 febrero 1988

Columna 558/9 (Pedro Real Fuertes, Ozreo)

FIN TRANSMISION

(6)

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 13-2-88

FACSIMIL NRO: 42 - CANT. FS.: 6

TRANSMITIO: A. GILARDONI

ASUNTO: ....FIRE FOCUS (X)..

PARA CONOCIMIENTO EMBAJADOR ORTIZ DE ROZAS

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES / ELCA FECHA: 13-2-88

FACSIMIL NRO: 42 - CANT. FS.: 6

TRANSMITIO: A. Giacagnoni

ASUNTO: Free Focus (L)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (X)

DECLARARACION GOBIERNO ARGENTINO DEL 11 FEBRERO

REPERCUSION EN PRENSA BRITANICA HOY DIA 13

Totalidad prensa seria da cuenta nuestra declaración. Algunos tambien recogen lo dicho por vocero Foreign Office ayer 12 en Conferencia prensa del medio-día, informado por Facs. "FIRE FOCUS" (VI).

Merecen destacarse siguientes recortes por razones enumeradas:

A) "Financial Times"

1. Subsecretario Parlamentario del Foreign Office, Eggar, tendría previsto visitar Brasil y Uruguay transcurso marzo, coincidiendo con época maniobra.

2. Recuerda nuestro Gobierno ha "repetidamente" renunciado fuerza para reivindicar reclamo e "insistido" solución vía diplomática.

3. Militares en la actualidad representan "amenaza mínima" para las Islas (Notar contraste con declaraciones Almirante Fieldhouse remitidas mi Facs. Nro. 128 del 8 cte.).

4. Recuerda intercambios vía EE.UU.

B) "Daily Telegraph"

1. Reproduce declaración atribuída a Eggar (nombrado arriba) transcurso visita pasado diciembre a Islas: "Buscamos normalizar relaciones, pero no discutiremos la soberanía. Nadie debe pensar que habrán prontos resultados".

2. Recuerda Argentina no ha cesado formalmente hostilidades.

3. Menciona intentos comercio Islas a traves de Chile.

OBSERVACIONES ADICIONALES:

Reflejo nuestra declaración puede considerarse satisfactorio. Este respecto Facs. (II) y citado (VI) ya dieron primera cuenta nuestra reacción aunque en términos menos aceptables que hoy 13.

Frase atribuída a Eggar en "Daily Telegraph", perpetúa hábito oficial ya tradicional de ambiguedad expresiva.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

7

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 12 Feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 39 CANT. FS.: 2

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: Fire Focus (IX)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS"(IX)

Mis Facs. de ayer 11 y hoy 12.

Pese precariedad vía, me permito elevar siguientes consideraciones preliminares:

I) IMPLICANCIAS INFORMACION A EMBAJADAS BRASIL Y URUGUAY

1. Alcance regional

Hecho que Brasil fuera contactado para anticiparle ejercicios como Estado "ribereño" y no como protector nuestro intereses, puede ser interpretado como evidencia apercibimiento británico consecuencias regionales del ejercicio, lo que queda reforzado con contacto a Embajada Uruguay.

Dentro dicha dimensión se inscribiría tambien la información a las Embajadas latinoamericanas, aspecto tambien informado en la fecha.

CONSECUENTEMENTE ES EL GOBIERNO BRITANICO (FOREIGN OFFICE) EL RESPONSABLE DE DARLE DIMENSION REGIONAL AL SIGNIFICADO DEL EJERCICIO.

Por otra parte, las actitudes percibidas en el comportamiento de funcionarios del Foreign Office y algunas sus reacciones, informadas esta vía, abonarían lo anterior.

2. Incremento dimensión Este-Oeste.

Maniobra sin lugar a dudas profundizará este aspecto o, al menos, coloreará escenario con semejante posibilidad.

3. Extra-NATO

Esta será otra de derivaciones realización ejercicio.

Tal sentido cabría considerar pensamiento paises miembros dicha Alianza, tanto sobre este como sobre punto 2 supra.

CONSECUENTEMENTE, GOBIERNO BRITANICO ES TAMBIEN RESPONSABLE DE CREAR NUEVOS FOCOS TENSION QUE DISTRAIGAN A LA ALIANZA OCCIDENTAL DE SUS VERDADERAS NECESIDADES DE DEFENSA.

Cabe tener presente, informado en su momento, que Fuerza Rapido Despliegue fue afectada a reforzar frente central Alemania Federal y Noruega, en materia fuerzas convencionales. Esfera armanentos que luego acuerdo INF esta tomando mayor importancia.

Frente problemas Golfo y Medio Oriente, así como Afghanistan, Reino Unido viene a distraer recursos defensa profundizando prioridades que no son de genuina preocupación para Occidente, como repetidas veces se le ha criticado internamente e incluso en marco OTAN.

II) REPERCUSION EN PRENSA BRITANICA

Escasa difusión anuncio maniobras permite siguientes apreciaciones:

a) Cansancio periodismo con noticias militares de Malvinas.

b) Cierto fastidio medios opinión pública a megalomanía cúpula Gobierno respecto Islas y nuestro país.

c) Tiempo faltante comienzo maniobras.

d) Digitación medios sentido querer dar menor trascendencia a cuestión. Es conocido manipuleo prensa británica por Gobierno.

Este último caso denotaría cierta "intranquilidad" Gobierno británico por gratuitidad acto. Carácter defensivo comportamiento voceros Foreign Office, citado arriba, permitirían esa impresión.

III) SIMULTANEIDAD CON OTROS EVENTOS EN MALVINAS

Reunión Pesca en Malvinas

Parece posible que reunión informada mi Facs. Nro. 140 del 10 cte. este teniendo lugar en momentos concreción maniobra.

IV) ANTICIPO TIEMPO REALIZACION

Hecho ayer 11 se hayan anunciado maniobras entre el 7 y el 31 Marzo, constituye elemento digno de detenida evaluación.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

FIN TRANSMISION

(7)

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 12 Feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 021 CANT. FS.: 10

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "Five Focus" (II)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES / ELCA   FECHA: 12 Feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 021   CANT. FS.: 10

TRANSMITIO: Molino

ASUNTO: "Fire Focus" (II)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

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RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (II)

MANIOBRA FUERZA RAPIDO DESPLIGUE

Mi Facs. Nro. 146 de ayer 11. [Considérese como (I)]

Anuncio maniobras fue efectivamente realizado tarde de ayer 11 en Cámara Comunes, transcurso debate sobre Fuerza Aerea Británica.

REPERCUSION PRENSA

1. Ayer 11

Noticieros TV y radio noche de ayer 11 omitieron referirise al tema.

2. Hoy 12

a) Radio

De BBC Servicio mundial adjunto transcripción que fue dada a las 06,00 Hrs. y repetida en emisiones de las 07,00; 08,00 y 09,00 Hrs.

Noticia recoge declaración Gobierno nuestro país.

(AGRADECERE REMISION TEXTO NUESTRA DECLARACION ESTA VIA)

b) Prensa escrita

i) Seria:

Salvo "Times" que trae suelto aparte ampliando información remitida ayer 11 esta vía, demas periódicos se limitaron a dar cuenta medida dentro crónica parlamentaria debate citado (va doble subrayado al márgen) y solo "Independent" la destaca dentro dicha crónica.

ii) Tabloides:

Solamente "Today" da cuenta de noticia.

Adjunto totalidad recortes.

NOTA:

Persente información la estoy remitiendo mismos destinos que ayer 11.

/EF-1

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

33

BBC "SERVICIO MUNDIAL" - 12 DE FEBRERO DE 1988 - 06.00hrs.

"PRESENTER:

Argentina has sharply criticized British plans to hold military manouvres in the Falkland Islands.

Argentina has criticized Britain over its plans to hold military manouvres in the Falkland Islands in March. The two countries fought a war over the islands in 1982. The British announcement says that the military exercise involving the airlift of the extra troops to the Falklands and the deployement of aircraft will be conducted between March 7th and the 31st. The Argentine Government statement criticizes Britain for planning the manouvres at a time when it says, friendly countries are trying to obtain a solution to the problem. It denounces the manouvres as the show of force. The British Defence Ministry said the exercises had been planned for some time and did not reflect any increase in tension in the area. "

Noticieros del Servicio Mundial de las 07.00hrs y de las 08.00hrs. repitieron noticia con mismo texto dado a conocer en el noticiero de las 06.00hrs.

34

Falklands exercise

A major airlift of troops to the Falklands, to test Britain's ability to reinforce the garrison at a time of tension with Argentina, will take place early next month, it was announced yesterday.

At least 1,000 Light Infantry troops are expected to be transported on Tristar wide-bodied jets to the new strategic airport at Mount Pleasant to demonstrate to the Argentines Britain's rapid deployment capability.

Other units involved in the exercise will include the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers. A number of Phantoms and Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft will be sent to the South Atlantic for the exercise, which will run from March 7 to 31.

"THE TIMES" 12-Feb-88

(pág. 2)

35

Bristow rescue contract ruled out

By Stephen Goodwin

THE MOUNTAINEERING fraternity breathed a sigh of relief last night after the Government announced it had turned down a plan to "privatise" the RAF and Royal Navy helicopter rescue service.

Climbers, walkers and yachtsmen had feared a contracted-out search and rescue service could be the thin of a wedge leading to charges for being lifted to safety and expensive, Continental-style rescue insurance.

Bristow Helicopters believed it could cut the £53m annual cost of the operation by 45 per cent. But following protests from mountaineering organisations and MPs of all parties the Ministry of Defence has rejected the idea of a civilian contract.

Ian Stewart, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, told the Commons during a debate on the RAF: "We have made a firm decision that, wherever there is a military requirement for search and rescue it should continue to be provided by the RAF and RN."

The military requirement, he explained, extended around the vast bulk of Britain's coastland and mountainous areas. The MoD believes the disposition of its resources can be further refined to improve the service to civilians.

Bristow has always rejected the idea that charges might be levied, stressing that the company would not be taking over a privatised service but acting as a contractor to the MoD. The company already operates helicopters from the Shetlands and the Hebrides for the Coastguard, and Mr Stewart said the Department of Transport might decide to supplement the military service by letting similar civilian contracts.

■ An exercise to practise Britain's capability for rapid reinforcement of the Falkland Islands will be held from 7 to 31 March, involving RAF Phanton aircraft and the airlifting of "a significant number" of troops. Codenamed Fire Focus, the excerise has been planned for some time and, according to the MoD, does not reflect any increase in tension in the area.

INDEPENDENT (P. 6)
12 FEBRERO '88

Helicopter search squadrons

RAF rescue service to continue

DEFENCE

Helicopter search and rescue services will continue to be provided by the Royal Air Force and Royal Navy wherever there is a military need, Mr Ian Stewart, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, announced during a debate on the RAF.

But the Department of Transport is to carry out a study of the needs for a civilian service to supplement the service provision.

Mr Stewart also announced that the support helicopter force for the armed services would remain under the RAF, rather than being transferred to the Army. After a study, no advantages to outweigh upheaval and dislocation problems had been identified.

An exercise to practise the United Kingdom's capability for rapid reinforcement of the Falklands was to be held next month.

Mr Stewart said that last year RAF and naval search and rescue helicopters flew almost 1,500 sorties and rescued more than 950 people, military and civilian.

Nine squadrons in Germany and the UK had been equipped with the Tornado GR1 for the strike-attack role. Two more squadrons would be formed for reconnaissance.

The replacement of the Harrier GR3 with the GR5 had been delayed by the loss in October of a GR5 test pilot and the subsequent ditching of his aircraft. Test flying was expected to resume shortly.

DEFENCE

The reputation of the RAF stood second to none in the world today and, to maintain that performance, recruitment of high calibre men and women and their training were vital. Exercises were part of this training.

There had been a welcome reduction in the number of applications for premature voluntary retirement in the past year. Those from officers generally had fallen by 19 per cent; from pilots by 26 per cent; and from fast-jet pilots under the age of 38 – the key operational aircrew – by 37 per cent.

Once again, it had been proved that in matters of defence the wisest course was usually to do the exact opposite of what the Labour Party recommended. It was a melancholy fact, but not a surprising one, that flexible response – the entire foundation of Nato strategy – no longer enjoyed the support of the Labour Party.

Mr Allan Rogers, an Opposition defence spokesman, said that, contrary to popular belief and Conservative propaganda, the Government was not good at defence. Its record was one of mismanagement.

"THE TIMES"

12 - FEB - 88

(pág. 4)

'Takeover' by Bristows of air-sea rescue rejected

A GOVERNMENT decision not to replace the existing Royal Air Force and Royal Navy air-sea rescue services by a civilian contractor was welcomed from both sides of the Commons.

Mr IAN STEWART, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, announced the rejection of a "take-over" proposal by Bristow Helicopters.

He said that important military considerations, such as the training of aircrews, outweighed the "possible modest financial gains" that might accrue from civilianisation.

But Mr Stewart indicated that Mr Channon, the Transport Secretary, was considering adding to the present services by means of civilian contracts.

Ability demonstrated

"If he does, he will no doubt consider any approach by Bristows, whose operations in the Shetlands and Hebrides have demonstrated their ability to provide a good service," Mr Stewart said.

He was announcing the Government's response to a proposal by Bristows that they should replace all or some of the 12 military helicopter rescue units scattered round the coasts, leaving command and control in the hands of the RAF Rescue Co-ordination Centres at Pitreavie in Scotland and Plymouth.

Mr Stewart also announced an exercise in the Falklands Islands to demonstrate the ability of the Services to reinforce the garrison, to take place from March 7 to 31.

By Peter Pryke
Parliamentary Correspondent

Named Fire Focus, the exercise will involve an airlift of "significant numbers" of troops. The reinforcement of the garrison and its air defences will be followed by unit exercises in the islands.

Mr ALLAN ROGERS, a Labour Front Bench defence spokesman, said his side welcomed the news that the air-sea rescue service would not be privatised, but would be much more pleased if they could get an assurance that the capability of the existing facilities would be maintained.

He added: "I think there is a little bit of humbug in the announcement. I would like to know why the problem was considered for so long. The Minister said the Government wanted to give it careful consideration, but the facts on which they made their decision were available a year ago.

"They sat on it because they wanted to privatise, and were trying to find a way of doing so. It was only because of pressure from MPs on both sides that they have had to make this humiliating climbdown."

Mr Rogers called for "a real vote of confidence in the air-sea rescue service" by equipping them with adequate modern helicopters.

He questioned the reason for the Government's "deafening silence" about the lack of progress on the European Fighter Aircraft project.

"The Germans are being honest about the difficulties, and the Government are hiding behind them and using them as a very convenient scapegoat," he added.

Explaining the Government's decision, Mr STEWART praised the skill and courage shown by the RAF and RN crews and said that last year they had flown almost 1,500 sorties and rescued over 950 people.

A number of MPs congratulated the Minister on the decision, among them Mr DAVID HARRIS (C, St Ives), who said it would be particularly welcome in Cornwall, the home of RAF Culdrose, the biggest helicopter base in Western Europe.

Fewer pilots quit

Mr STEWART reported an improvement in the RAF's ability to retain manpower, and in particular its pilots. Applications for premature voluntary retirement had fallen by 19 per cent last year.

Applications from pilots had reduced by 26 per cent, and for fast-jet pilots under the age of 38 there had been a major decrease of 57 per cent.

The average figure of applications by pilots over the last three years of fewer than 200 per year was more than 20 per cent lower than a decade ago.

● Bristow Helicopters later expressed its regret at the decision, and claimed that its proposal would have improved the service by replacing outdated Wessex helicopters and provided 24-hours-a-day, all-weather cover throughout the United Kingdom.

DAILY TELEGRAPH 12 FEB. 88

PAG. 10

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By Peter Pryke
Parliamentary Correspondent

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● Bristow Helicopters later expressed its regret at the decision, and claimed that its proposal would have improved the service by replacing outdated Wessex helicopters and provided 24-hours a day, all weather cover throughout the United Kingdom.

12 Feb 83 Daily Telegraph

Bristow rescue rebuffed

Defence

Alan Travis

THE Government is not to privatise air and sea rescue services saying that military considerations outweigh the possible financial gains of a civilian contract. The Ministry of Defence also used a Commons debate on the Royal Air Force last night to unveil plans for an exercise next month to demonstrate the capability of the rapid reinforcement of the Falkland Islands.

The Minister of State for Armed Forces, Mr Ian Stewart, told the Commons that he had rejected the proposal put forward by Bristow Helicopters to replace the existing Service Search and Rescue function by a civilian contract.

"We have not yet reached a final conclusion about the most effective disposition of our resources for sea and air rescue, but I can tell the House that we have made a firm decision that, wherever there is a military requirement for Search and Rescue, it should continue to be provided by the RAF and the Royal Navy."

The military services last year flew almost 1,500 sorties and rescued over 950 people, both military and civilian and the Government expressed satisfaction that there was a military requirement for the service to continue.

This included the need for such capability for operational crises in peacetime as well as during wartime; its valuable role in the training of aircrew and the need to avoid any risk of some discontinuity in the service.

"These and other military considerations outweigh the possible modest financial gains that a civilian contract might have provided," said Mr Stewart.

He added that the Transport Secretary, Mr Paul Channon might decide to supplement the military service and would consider an approach by Bristows for any civilian contracts that might be let.

GUARDIAN 12 FEB. 88

pag. 6

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He added that the Transport Secretary, Mr Paul Channon, might decide to supplement the military service and would consider an approach by Bristows for any civilian contract that might be let.

12 Feb 88 Guardian
Page 6

There was a worsening problem of pilots leaving the air force, with 224 leaving last year. There was also a severe problem in pilot retention.

Mr Michael Colvin (Romsey and Waterside, C) said that the European Fighter Aircraft project was vital to the British aerospace industry, whose employment graphs after 1992, when the Tornado programme would begin to run down, had the appearance of a cliff edge.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C) said that even when the missiles had all gone Soviet observers would still be able to visit Greenham Common base and its designated areas and to travel out to Molesworth until the year 2001, according to the treaty.

If that were so, did it not considerably limit the use to which the base could be put in the future?

Mr Keith Mans (Wyre, C) said that the shortage of personnel was likely to get worse both for demographic reasons and because the market for civilian pilots was expanding.

The RAF should look at ways of retaining personnel. When someone left at the age of 38, he was given a gratuity. Six months later he often got a phone call inviting him to come back. The six-month gap meant they could keep the gratuity. How much better it would be to allow him to keep the gratuity but to continue working when his contract ended.

Mr Dafydd Thomas (Meirionnydd Nant Conwy, Pl C) said that the environmental impact of low-flying training was not taken sufficiently seriously by people who did not have to put up with it.

The system was becoming inherently unsafe. Unlike civilian aircraft, military aircraft were not under air-traffic control.

Mr William Walker (Tayside North, C) suggested that trained pilots should be offered tens of thousands of pounds to stay in the RAF when their commissions were due to end.

Mr Frank Cook (Stockton North, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Defence (Mr George Younger) had said in a Commons written reply that he was unaware of any plans to deploy air-launched nuclear missiles in Britain, but it had been agreed four years ago at a Nato planning meeting.

"If he knew about this, then he misled the House and if he did not know he is guilty of neglect."

Mr Roger Freeman, the Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, winding up, said that there were great attractions from the civil airlines, but the exit rate from the RAF was not excessive. There was no shortage of fast-jet pilots now or in the foreseeable future.

"THE TIMES" 12-FEB-88

(pág. 4)

Search and rescue to stay with services

By Ivor Owen

SEARCH and rescue operations currently undertaken by the RAF and the Royal Navy are to continue and will not be diminished as a result of any contracts granted to the private sector.

This was made clear by Mr Ian Stewart, Armed Forces Minister, in the Commons last night when he explained why the Government had decided against changing the existing arrangements by introducing a civilian replacement through Bristow Helicopters.

The Government's decision not to extend its privatisation policy to the provision of search and rescue operations for civilians in difficulties around Britain's coastline or on mountain tops was welcomed from both sides of the House.

Mr Stewart emphasised the need to ensure continuity in such a service and said this and other important military considerations outweighed the "possible modest financial gains" that a civilian contract might have provided.

But he envisaged that Mr Paul Channon, the Transport Secretary, could supplement the military search and rescue service by considering any approach from Bristow — "whose operations in the Shetlands and Hebrides have demonstrated their ability to provide a good service".

Dealing with the RAF's front-line role, the Armed Forces Minister said "a mid-life improvement package" was being planned for the early 1990s for the strike-attack version of the Tornado GR1 which is deployed with nine squadrons in West Germany and the UK.

Mr Stewart announced that an exercise to demonstrate the UK's capability to reinforce the Falkland Islands rapidly in the event of an emergency would be held from March 7 to March 31.

RAF Phantom aircraft and significant numbers of troops will be airlifted to the islands in the exercise.

The Ministry of Defence stressed later that the exercise had been planned for some time and did not reflect any increase in tension in the area.

Mr Allan Rogers, speaking from the Opposition front bench, attacked Conservative MPs who accused the Labour Party of lacking in patriotism

FINANCIAL TIMES (P.5

12 FEBRERO '88.

Task Force mark II

HUNDREDS of troops will be flown to the Falklands next month to show Argentina that Britain can move in to defend the islands at 48 hours' notice.

Operation Fire Focus, the first full scale deployment since the 1982 war, will involve RAF Hercules carriers, VC10s and Phantoms full of soldiers to bolster the garrison and show off the new airport at Mount Pleasant.

The exercise does not reflect an increase in tension, Armed Forces Minister Ian Stewart said yesterday, and a "modest" troop reduction may follow.

TODAY (P. 2)
12 FEBRERO '88

FIN TRANSMISION

Task Force Mark II

THOUSANDS of troops will be flown to the Falklands next month to show Argentina that Britain can move in to defend the islands at short notice.

Operation Fire Focus, the first full scale [illegible] deployment since the [illegible] war, will involve [illegible] Hercules transports, [illegible] VC10s and Tristars. Part of [illegible] after the [illegible] show off the new [illegible] port at Mount Pleasant.

The exercise does not reflect an increase in tension, Armed Forces Minister Ian Stewart said yesterday, and a "modest" troop reduction may follow.

Today (p. 2)

19 Febrero '88

FIN TRANSMISION

11

12 Feb

RE: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (XII)

OTAN - DEFENSA EUROPA

CUMBRE OTAN EN WASHINGTON EL 2 Y 3 MARZO

I) PAUTAS TRANSICION PENSAMIENTO ESTRATEGICO ALIANZA

A) INFORME "DISUACION DISCRIMINADA"

Del "Independent" adjunto artículo en que se da cuenta de críticas formuladas por medios europeos a mencionado informe, en inglés "Discriminate Deterrence", preparado por el Pentágono y en el cual se considera la posibilidad de que teatro un eventual conflicto generalizado entre la O.T.A.N. y el Pacto de Varsovia se desarrolle exclusivamente en Europa, sin que EE.UU. recurriese a sus medios estratégicos de defensa en contra de la U.R.S.S.

Preocupación radica en que trabajo se basa en *declinación prioridad Europa Occidental dentro pensamineto estratégico E.E.U.U.*

B) REVISION ESTRATEGIA O.T.A.N.

Del "Financial Times" adjunto artículo en que se da cuenta de corriente de opinión en medios académicos europeos, que propone que se revise, a través de un "consejo de sabios" las estrategias y políticas de desarme de la O.T.A.N.

NOTA: Ambos desarrollos anteriores no son nuevos. Por el contrario reflejan constante intercambios ideas y esta vez alimentadas en preocupaciones crecientes surgidas a raíz de Reykjavik y cumbre Reagan-Gorbachev en Washington.

II) DESARME NUCLEAR EN EUROPA - OPINION LIDER LABORISTA

IMPORTANCIA ARMAS CONVENCIONALES EN SEGURIDAD CONTINENTE EUROPEO

Adjunto artículo en que expone punto de vista de Neil Kinnock respecto de la necesidad de profundizar proceso reducción en armamentos nucleares en suelo europeo y su vinculación a armas convencionales.

MERECE OBSERVARSE MENCION A CUMBRE OTAN TENDRA LUGAR EN WASHINGTON DEL 2 AL 3 MARZO PROXIMO

OBSERVACIONES:

Desde perspectiva Londres resulta ineludible contemplar aspectos estratégicos en lo que hace a las relaciones internacionales británicas, máxime en un tema como Malvinas en el que por sus características presentes -y hasta tanto se resuelva- el uso de la fuerza, o su amenaza de empleo, constituye uno de sus claros ingredientes para el Reino Unido.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

US report leaves Nato in the cold

By John Eisenhammer

FRED IKLÉ, US Under-Secretary of Defence, returned to Washington yesterday from what a West German army source called a damage-control tour, having failed to ease West European worries about a new Pentagon report on future American defence strategy.

Discriminate Deterrence, which sets out defence priorities for the next 20 years, is the product of a high-level advisory commission and not an official US government statement, so the European allies have not formally responded to it. But behind the scenes, officials have unanimously condemned the views advanced by Mr Iklé, who was co-chairman, and his colleagues. "The fact that these views get published in such a manner and get such distinguished support, means that you cannot dismiss them," said a senior Whitehall source. "It indicates a strong current in American thinking."

Controversy centres on the report's apparent contemplation of fighting a war confined to Europe. "The Alliance should threaten to use nuclear weapons, not as a link to a wider and more devastating war — although the risk of further escalation would still be there — but mainly as an instrument for denying success to the invading Soviet forces".

West European officials argue that this undermines Alliance orthodoxy, which is that while there is no automatic guarantee that the US would use its strategic nuclear forces in the event of a Warsaw Pact attack in Europe, the possibility that it might always exists.

"While the prospect of sacrificing Pittsburgh for the defence of Hamburg may, understandably, not appeal to the American electorate, a war-fighting doctrine in Europe alone would be disastrous with the European electorate," said the Whitehall source. "This report is symptomatic of the American dislike of being held hostage for Europe, and a desire to get away from this."

The prospect of insulating the United States from a European conflict has further stoked the embers of discontent in Bonn, already worried that West Germany faces a unique risk from the short-range nuclear weapons remaining in Europe after the INF treaty. "If the Kremlin feels that in the event of an attack on West Europe," says a source, "it no longer risks nuclear retaliation from the American homeland, then it creates a very different situation."

In Paris, a senior adviser at the Foreign Ministry described the report as "bad", saying that it provides further evidence of the unreliability of American thinking on European defence. At the recent Wehrkunde conference on defence in Munich, West German delegates expressed the hope to the US Defence Secretary, Frank Carlucci, that the report would never become official policy. In Europe, Mr Iklé said that he expected some of it would.

Furthermore, the suggestion that Nato could fight and even win a conventional war in Europe, with the benefit of new high-technology weaponry, is seen in European Nato capitals as impossible because the resources will not be there to finance the required military advantage over the Warsaw Pact; Soviet technology will not stand still; and this strategy would risk the nuclear annihilation of Europe.

More generally, *Discriminate Deterrence* has as one of its premises the decline of Western Europe in American strategic thinking at the expense of tomorrow's "major military powers", China and Japan. "Europe simply does not figure much in this report," notes the Whitehall source, "and that gives us another cause for concern."

In his meetings with European officials, Mr Iklé tried to persuade them that they had misunderstood the report and that US commitment to Europe was undiminished. But, noted a West German source, "his explanations of what the report really meant simply did not fit with what the report actually says".

INDEPENDENT (P.9)
12 FEBRERO '88

Nato urged to review strategy

By Robert Mauthner, Diplomatic Correspondent

MR FRANÇOIS Heisbourg, director of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies, yesterday added his voice to the growing number of advocates of a new "wise men's" report on Nato's strategy and arms control priorities.

Such a review by an independent international panel of experts, which could be headed by a leading figure such as Lord Carrington, the outgoing Nato Secretary-General, would be modelled on a similar report prepared by Mr Pierre Harmel, a former Belgian Foreign Minister, in 1967.

Mr Heisbourg, who was addressing diplomatic and Commonwealth correspondents in London, said a Nato study being prepared on arms control policy and its compatibility with the Alliance's strategy, had run into predictable conflicts of national interest. Only an independent study could produce ideas which were more than just a meaningless compromise of national positions.

Among the problems which could be dealt with by what is already becoming known as "Harmel 2" were the consequences of a reduction of short-range nuclear weapons on Nato's strategy of flexible response, currently the subject of fierce debate between West Germany and its alliance partners.

While in favour of the retention of short-range nuclear arms in Europe, Mr Heisbourg considered it would be wise not to force too quick a decision in this field to prevent an exacerbation of the divisions between member states. A final decision on short-range nuclear weapons should be delayed until the proposed strategic review was completed, some time in 1989.

Mr Heisbourg stressed that the recent agreement on closer military co-operation between France and Germany was an important step towards strengthening the European pillar of Nato, without in any way undermining the Alliance.

If the Franco-German Defence Council worked in practice, it could be broadened out to all seven members of the Western European Union, including Britain. The idea was not that such a council would replace the Nato Supreme Command, but that it would act as a forum for co-ordinating European policy within Nato.

Mr Heisbourg saw no prospect of France rejoining Nato's integrated command structure in peacetime, but it could join in military planning.

FINANCIAL TIMES (P.2)

12 FEBRERO '88

Neil Kinnock

Peace process exploded

Next Wednesday, Mrs Thatcher pays her first official visit as Prime Minister to Nato's headquarters in Brussels. Her main concern will be to prepare for the Nato heads of government summit there on March 2 and 3.

In the wake of the historic Intermediate Nuclear Forces agreement signed in Washington in December, the British government's attitude is clear and regressive. It is in the vanguard of those seeking "compensation" for the INF treaty by "modernizing" nuclear forces in Europe. It is totally opposed to any further agreement to remove tactical and battlefield nuclear weapons in Germany. And it strongly supports continuation of the Nato strategy of "first use" of nuclear weapons.

There are powerful and loyal governments within Nato opposed to each of these propositions. They wish to build upon the treaty as the first agreement to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in existence, to overcome many of the previous problems of verification and, in so doing, to lay the essential basis for successful future agreements.

Most important of all, the repeated statements of the Soviet and US leaderships give every reason to believe that both regard this agreement as a beginning and not an end. They show realistic confidence about proceeding to 50 per cent cuts in strategic weapons, to limitation of nuclear testing and to restrictions on chemical weapons.

This process clearly affects Europe deeply. It is missiles in Europe that are to be destroyed as a result of the Washington agreement and our continent is, after all, the front line.

(1) When the talk, and the negotiation, elsewhere is of arms build-down, and of "asymmetric" Soviet cuts in their conventional forces to achieve parity and then mutual reduction, no one can seriously doubt that the "compensatory" nuclear arms build-up favoured by sections of the European right would mean a new arms race since, whatever the strains, a fresh build-up in the West would bring a matching response from the East.

The purpose of the Nato summit should surely not be to erode the achievements of superpower agreement but to recognize that there are new possibilities for comprehensive agreements both in arms control and in other fields of politics and economics.

Instead of proposing military confrontation as the basis for coexistence in the nuclear age, our strategy should be to develop common security in a continent where we share the same land and sea and air with the people of the Warsaw Pact countries.

To that end, Europeans of all persuasions serve themselves best by doing everything possible to encourage the completion of an agreement to cut American and Soviet strategic nuclear systems by 50 per cent, to strengthen the ABM treaty, in its "strict" interpretation (as the US Senate has already done), to seek the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty and to secure the destruction of chemical weapons.

→

"THE TIMES"   12-Feb-88

(pág. 12)

If, as she said at the time, Mrs Thatcher really saw the Washington summit as a meeting "to plan the way forward" then it would be completely inconsistent of her to try to frustrate such plans by seeking, for instance, to link the reduction and withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons to reductions in conventional and chemical forces when there is no reason to prevent simultaneous and separate progress in each of these areas.

Some European governments are, of course, showing their willingness to stimulate change. The West Germans, for example, recognizing that, as they put it, "battlefield nuclear weapons used in Germany mean a dead Germany", can see the point of seeking progress in clearing tactical nuclear weapons with a range of up to 500 kilometres (300 miles) from Europe.

They are right. Such weapons have immense destructive power, they are potentially the most destabilizing weapon system and, if they were used in any "flexible response", all hell would break loose and stay loose. That is why East and West should now be undertaking the process of negotiating tactical nuclear weapons away rather than "modernizing" them. Clearly it would be more difficult for these developments to take place without parallel progress in the conventional field.

(2)

Perceptions here are changing too. The Soviet Union is giving public recognition to some of the imbalances that do exist and Mr Gorbachov has repeatedly indicated a readiness to reduce to Western levels. Meanwhile, authoritative sources in the West, including the recent US Joint Chiefs of Staff report, acknowledge that current Nato conventional forces have the quantity, quality and strength to make any attack by Warsaw Pact forces highly risky and "logically improbable". In these circumstances, we should be seeking closer conventional co-operation between Nato forces, including France and Spain, both in procurement and in training and operational matters.

One important aspect of this closer co-operation is the need for a comprehensive Western approach to conventional arms control. Events in the conventional field are moving fast. The Warsaw Pact is re-assessing its own strategy and we in Nato must be in a position to respond effectively and to initiate.

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(pág. 12)

(13)

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 12 Feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 36. CANT. FS.: 4

TRANSMITIo: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "Fire Focus" (VIII)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (VIII)

ANUNCIO EN DEBATE COMUNES

Adjunto partes pertinentes debate Comunes.

Misma información remito a Delargenu, Embargentinas Paris, Washington y Emarpan.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Mr. Stewart: (Mtro. Estado Defensa)

Last November I visited the Falklands and was greatly impressed by the enhanced defensive capability and the degree of tri-service co-operation resulting from the redeployment of the garrison from Port Stanley to the new site at Mount Pleasant during the course of last year. The new airport at Mount Pleasant means that the islands could be rapidly reinforced if ever the need arose, and this enables us to maintain a smaller garrison there than would otherwise be necessary. Last December the RAF achieved a non-stop flight from the United Kingdom to the Falklands, without a stop a Ascension, involving air-to-air refuelling on both legs of the journey. Next month we intend to hold the first full-scale reinforcement exercise, known as Fire Focus. The exercise will be directed by Headquarters RAF Strike Command at High Wycombe, and will take place between 7 and 31 March. It will involve the reinforcement of the garrison's air defences and an airlift of troops to the Falklands, followed by unit exercises to take advantage of the excellent training facilities in the islands. Further information about this exercise is available in a Ministry of Defence press release today.

(Cons.)
Sir Antony Buck (Colchester, North): Does my hon. Friend agree that it is a good thing to have maximum publicity for what he has just said, to deter any successor to Galtieri who might be foolish enough to attempt to chance his arm, and that the fact that we can now reinforce by getting wide-bodied jets there in one hop alters the situation radically?

Mr. Stewart: I believe that such deterrence already exists. I only hope that the reinforcement capability that we can demonstrate in this exercise will strengthen that deterrence, as my hon. and learned Friend has said.

(Cons.)
Mr. Trotter: Does my hon. Friend agree that the recent 820-mile flight by a search and rescue helicopter from the Falklands to South Georgia—having to land on a Navy ship halfway to South Georgia—to recover an injured soldier is an example of the skill and ability of the search and rescue force operating in that very hostile environment?

Mr. Stewart: I entirely agree with my hon. Friend and join him in congratulating those concerned on that achievement.

Diario Sesiones - Hansard - Comunes - Vol. 127 Nº 92
11 febrero 1988
Columna 532 (Debate Real Fuerza Aérea)

(Lab.)

Mr. Menzies Campbell (Fife, North-East):

On 26 November last year, some of my right hon. and hon. Friends, including my right hon. Friend the Member for Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale (Mr. Steel), met the Secretary of State and, I understand, the Minister who is to wind up the debate. They were very well received, and helpful and constructive discussions took place. At that meeting, I understand that the Government agreed first to consider the use of independent radar checks to ensure that the RAF's own rules are being observed by its pilots; and, secondly, to consider the extent to which some present low flying might, at least in part, be transferred to either the Falkland Islands or Canada. I should be grateful if the Minister could tell us the result of that consideration, or at least let us know in some other way after the debate.

Diario Sesiones - Hansard - Comunes - Vol. 127 Nº 92

11 febrero 1988

Columna 549 (Debate Real Fuerza Aérea)

(Lab.)
Wilson (Cunninghame, North):

The third major expansion in our air defences is the revamping of the ground-based radar system, or improved IUKADGE. The history of Britain's radar defences since 1945 has been a sorry tale, with billions of pounds wasted on systems which were obsolete before they were deployed and which would have been virtually useless against air attack.

On current trends IUKADGE looks like repeating the pattern. The first two radars for the new network were due to become operational at Benbecula in the Western Isles and at Buchan in Aberdeenshire in 1983. More than four years later they are still not working fully. The radar station at Buchan, regarded as the most vital one in the country because of its position, continues to rely on a type of radar first introduced more than 30 years ago, supplemented by a more modern United States radar set which was captured from the Argentines during the Falklands war.

The IUKADGE system will involve mobile radar as well as refurbishing the fixed sites such as Buchan and Benbecula. While cruise missile conveys will soon be a thing of the past, radar convoys will take their place. In addition, there are plans to set up decoy radars and passive electronic sensors around the country. I hope the Minister can tell the House what plans there are for additional sites for decoys and passive electronic sensors, and what the arrangements will be for the deployment of mobile radar convoys in peacetime exercises.

Diario Sesiones - Hansard - Comunes Vol. 127 Nº 92

11 febrero 1988

Columna 558/9. (Debate Real Fuerza Aérea)

FIN TRANSMISION

(18)

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 12 Feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 021 CANT. FS.: 10

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "Five Focus" (II)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

47

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (II)

MANIOBRA FUERZA RAPIDO DESPLIGUE

Mi Facs. Nro. 146 de ayer 11. [Considérese como (I)]

Anuncio maniobras fue efectivamente realizado tarde de ayer 11 en Cámara Comunes, transcurso debate sobre Fuerza Aerea Británica.

REPERCUSION PRENSA

1. Ayer 11

Noticieros TV y radio noche de ayer 11 omitieron referirise al tema.

2. Hoy 12

a) Radio

De BBC Servicio mundial adjunto transcripción que fue dada a las 06,00 Hrs. y repetida en emisiones de las 07,00; 08,00 y 09,00 Hrs.

Noticia recoge declaración Gobierno nuestro país.

(AGRADECERE REMISION TEXTO NUESTRA DECLARACION ESTA VIA)

b) Prensa escrita

i) Seria:

Salvo "Times" que trae suelto aparte ampliando información remitida ayer 11 esta vía, demas periódicos se limitaron a dar cuenta medida dentro crónica parlamentaria debate citado (va doble subrayado al márgen) y solo "Independent" la destaca dentro dicha crónica.

ii) Tabloides:

Solamente "Today" da cuenta de noticia.

Adjunto totalidad recortes.

NOTA:

Persente información la estoy remitiendo mismos destinos que ayer 11.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

BBC "SERVICIO MUNDIAL" - 12 DE FEBRERO DE 1988 - 06.00hrs.

"PRESENTER:

Argentina has sharply criticized British plans to hold military manouvres in the Falkland Islands.

Argentina has criticized Britain over its plans to hold military manouvres in the Falkland Islands in March. The two countries fought a war over the islands in 1982. The British announcement says that the military exercise involving the airlift of the extra troops to the Falklands and the deployement of aircraft will be conducted between March 7th and the 31st. The Argentine Government statement criticizes Britain for planning the manouvres at a time when it says, friendly countries are trying to obtain a solution to the problem. It denounces the manouvres as the show of force. The British Defence Ministry said the exercises had been planned for some time and did not reflect any increase in tension in the area. "

Noticieros del Servicio Mundial de las 07.00hrs y de las 08.00hrs. repitieron noticia con mismo texto dado a conocer en el noticiero de las 06.00hrs.

Falklands exercise

A major airlift of troops to the Falklands, to test Britain's ability to reinforce the garrison at a time of tension with Argentina, will take place early next month, it was announced yesterday.

At least 1,000 Light Infantry troops are expected to be transported on Tristar wide-bodied jets to the new strategic airport at Mount Pleasant to demonstrate to the Argentines Britain's rapid deployment capability.

Other units involved in the exercise will include the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers. A number of Phantoms and Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft will be sent to the South Atlantic for the exercise, which will run from March 7 to 31.

"THE TIMES" 12 - FEB - 88

(pág. 2)

Bristow rescue contract ruled out

By Stephen Goodwin

THE MOUNTAINEERING fraternity breathed a sigh of relief last night after the Government announced it had turned down a plan to "privatise" the RAF and Royal Navy helicopter rescue service.

Climbers, walkers and yachtsmen had feared a contracted-out search and rescue service could be the thin of a wedge leading to charges for being lifted to safety and expensive, Continental-style rescue insurance.

Bristow Helicopters believed it could cut the £53m annual cost of the operation by 45 per cent. But following protests from mountaineering organisations and MPs of all parties the Ministry of Defence has rejected the idea of a civilian contract.

Ian Stewart, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, told the Commons during a debate on the RAF: "We have made a firm decision that, wherever there is a military requirement for search and rescue it should continue to be provided by the RAF and RN."

The military requirement, he explained, extended around the vast bulk of Britain's coastland and mountainous areas. The MoD believes the disposition of its resources can be further refined to improve the service to civilians.

Bristow has always rejected the idea that charges might be levied, stressing that the company would not be taking over a privatised service but acting as a contractor to the MoD. The company already operates helicopters from the Shetlands and the Hebrides for the Coastguard, and Mr Stewart said the Department of Transport might decide to supplement the military service by letting similar civilian contracts.

■ An exercise to practise Britain's capability for rapid reinforcement of the Falkland Islands will be held from 7 to 31 March, involving RAF Phanton aircraft and the airlifting of "a significant number" of troops. Codenamed Fire Focus, the excerise has been planned for some time and, according to the MoD, does not reflect any increase in tension in the area.

INDEPENDENT (P.6)
12 FEBRERO '88

Helicopter search squadrons

RAF rescue service to continue

DEFENCE

Helicopter search and rescue services will continue to be provided by the Royal Air Force and Royal Navy wherever there is a military need, Mr Ian Stewart, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, announced during a debate on the RAF.

But the Department of Transport is to carry out a study of the needs for a civilian service to supplement the service provision.

Mr Stewart also announced that the support helicopter force for the armed services would remain under the RAF, rather than being transferred to the Army. After a study, no advantages to outweigh upheaval and dislocation problems had been identified.

An exercise to practise the United Kingdom's capability for rapid reinforcement of the Falklands was to be held next month.

Mr Stewart said that last year RAF and naval search and rescue helicopters flew almost 1,500 sorties and rescued more than 950 people, military and civilian.

Nine squadrons in Germany and the UK had been equipped with the Tornado GR1 for the strike-attack role. Two more squadrons would be formed for reconnaissance.

The replacement of the Harrier GR3 with the GR5 had been delayed by the loss in October of a GR5 test pilot and the

DEFENCE

subsequent ditching of his aircraft. Test flying was expected to resume shortly.

The reputation of the RAF stood second to none in the world today and, to maintain that performance, recruitment of high calibre men and women and their training were vital. Exercises were part of this training.

There had been a welcome reduction in the number of applications for premature voluntary retirement in the past year. Those from officers generally had fallen by 19 per cent; from pilots by 26 per cent; and from fast-jet pilots under the age of 38 — the key operational aircrew — by 37 per cent.

Once again, it had been proved that in matters of defence the wisest course was usually to do the exact opposite of what the Labour Party recommended. It was a melancholy fact, but not a surprising one, that flexible response — the entire foundation of Nato strategy — no longer enjoyed the support of the Labour Party.

Mr Allan Rogers, an Opposition defence spokesman, said that, contrary to popular belief and Conservative propaganda, the Government was not good at defence. Its record was one of mismanagement.

"THE TIMES" 12 - FEB - 88

(pág. 4)

There was a worsening problem of pilots leaving the air force, with 224 leaving last year. There was also a severe problem in pilot retention.

Mr Michael Colvin (Romsey and Waterside, C) said that the European Fighter Aircraft project was vital to the British aerospace industry, whose employment graphs after 1992, when the Tornado programme would begin to run down, had the appearance of a cliff edge.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C) said that even when the missiles had all gone Soviet observers would still be able to visit Greenham Common base and its designated areas and to travel out to Molesworth until the year 2001, according to the treaty.

If that were so, did it not considerably limit the use to which the base could be put in the future?

Mr Keith Mans (Wyre, C) said that the shortage of personnel was likely to get worse both for demographic reasons and because the market for civilian pilots was expanding.

The RAF should look at ways of retaining personnel. When someone left at the age of 38, he was given a gratuity. Six months later he often got a phone call inviting him to come back. The six-month gap meant they could keep the gratuity. How much better it would be to allow him to keep the gratuity but to continue working when his contract ended.

Mr Dafydd Thomas (Meirionnydd Nant Conwy, Pl C) said that the environmental impact of low-flying training was not taken sufficiently seriously by people who did not have to put up with it.

The system was becoming inherently unsafe. Unlike civilian aircraft, military aircraft were not under air-traffic control.

Mr William Walker (Tayside North, C) suggested that trained pilots should be offered tens of thousands of pounds to stay in the RAF when their commissions were due to end.

Mr Frank Cook (Stockton North, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Defence (Mr George Younger) had said in a Commons written reply that he was unaware of any plans to deploy air-launched nuclear missiles in Britain, but it had been agreed four years ago at a Nato planning meeting.

"If he knew about this, then he misled the House and if he did not know he is guilty of neglect."

Mr Roger Freeman, the Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, winding up, said that there were great attractions from the civil airlines, but the exit rate from the RAF was not excessive. There was no shortage of fast-jet pilots now or in the foreseeable future.

"THE TIMES" 12-FEB-88

(pág. 4)

Bristow rescue rebuffed

Defence

Alan Travis

THE Government is not to privatise air and sea rescue services saying that military considerations outweigh the possible financial gains of a civilian contract. The Ministry of Defence also used a Commons debate on the Royal Air Force last night to unveil plans for an exercise next month to demonstrate the capability of the rapid reinforcement of the Falkland Islands.

The Minister of State for Armed Forces, Mr Ian Stewart, told the Commons that he had rejected the proposal put forward by Bristow Helicopters to replace the existing Service Search and Rescue function by a civilian contract.

"We have not yet reached a final conclusion about the most effective disposition of our resources for sea and air rescue, but I can tell the House that we have made a firm decision that, wherever there is a military requirement for Search and Rescue, it should continue to be provided by the RAF and the Royal Navy."

The military services last year flew almost 1,500 sorties and rescued over 950 people, both military and civilian and the Government expressed satisfaction that there was a military requirement for the service to continue.

This included the need for such capability for operational crises in peacetime as well as during wartime; its valuable role in the training of aircrew and the need to avoid any risk of some discontinuity in the service.

"These and other military considerations outweigh the possible modest financial gains that a civilian contract might have provided," said Mr Stewart.

He added that the Transport Secretary, Mr Paul Channon might decide to supplement the military service and would consider an approach by Bristows for any civilian contracts that might be let.

GUARDIAN 12 FEB. 88
pag. 6

'Takeover' by Bristows of air-sea rescue rejected

By Peter Pryke
Parliamentary
Correspondent

A GOVERNMENT decision not to replace the existing Royal Air Force and Royal Navy air-sea rescue services by a civilian contractor was welcomed from both sides of the Commons.

Mr IAN STEWART, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, announced the rejection of a "take-over" proposal by Bristow Helicopters.

He said that important military considerations, such as the training of aircrews, outweighed the "possible modest financial gains" that might accrue from civilianisation.

But Mr Stewart indicated that Mr Channon, the Transport Secretary, was considering adding to the present services by means of civilian contracts.

Ability demonstrated

"If he does, he will no doubt consider any approach by Bristows, whose operations in the Shetlands and Hebrides have demonstrated their ability to provide a good service," Mr Stewart said.

He was announcing the Government's response to a proposal by Bristows that they should replace all or some of the 12 military helicopter rescue units scattered round the coasts, leaving command and control in the hands of the RAF Rescue Co-ordination Centres at Pitreavie in Scotland and Plymouth.

Mr Stewart also announced an exercise in the Falklands Islands to demonstrate the ability of the Services to reinforce the garrison, to take place from March 7 to 31.

Named Fire Focus, the exercise will involve an airlift of "significant numbers" of troops. The reinforcement of the garrison and its air defences will be followed by unit exercises in the islands.

Mr ALLAN ROGERS, a Labour Front Bench defence spokesman, said his side welcomed the news that the air-sea rescue service would not be privatised, but would be much more pleased if they could get an assurance that the capability of the existing facilities would be maintained.

He added: "I think there is a little bit of humbug in the announcement. I would like to know why the problem was considered for so long. The Minister said the Government wanted to give it careful consideration, but the facts on which they made their decision were available a year ago.

"They sat on it because they wanted to privatise, and were trying to find a way of doing so. It was only because of pressure from MPs on both sides that they have had to make this humiliating climbdown."

Mr Rogers called for "a real vote of confidence in the air-sea rescue service" by equipping them with adequate modern helicopters.

He questioned the reason for the Government's "deafening silence" about the lack of progress on the European Fighter Aircraft project.

"The Germans are being honest about the difficulties, and the Government are hiding behind them and using them as a very convenient scapegoat," he added.

Explaining the Government's decision, Mr STEWART praised the skill and courage shown by the RAF and RN crews and said that last year they had flown almost 1,500 sorties and rescued over 950 people.

A number of MPs congratulated the Minister on the decision, among them Mr DAVID HARRIS (C, St Ives), who said it would be particularly welcome in Cornwall, the home of RAF Culdrose, the biggest helicopter base in Western Europe.

Fewer pilots quit

Mr STEWART reported an improvement in the RAF's ability to retain manpower, and in particular its pilots. Applications for premature voluntary retirement had fallen by 19 per cent last year.

Applications from pilots had reduced by 28 per cent, and for fast-jet pilots under the age of 38 there had been a major decrease of 57 per cent.

The average figure of applications by pilots over the last three years of fewer than 200 per year was more than 20 per cent lower than a decade ago.

● Bristow Helicopters later expressed its regret at the decision, and claimed that its proposal would have improved the service by replacing outdated Wessex helicopters and provided 24-hours-a-day, all-weather cover throughout the United Kingdom.

DAILY TELEGRAPH 12 FEB. 88
PAG. 10

Search and rescue to stay with services

By Ivor Owen

SEARCH and rescue operations currently undertaken by the RAF and the Royal Navy are to continue and will not be diminished as a result of any contracts granted to the private sector.

This was made clear by Mr Ian Stewart, Armed Forces Minister, in the Commons last night when he explained why the Government had decided against changing the existing arrangements by introducing a civilian replacement through Bristow Helicopters.

The Government's decision not to extend its privatisation policy to the provision of search and rescue operations for civilians in difficulties around Britain's coastline or on mountain tops was welcomed from both sides of the House.

Mr Stewart emphasised the need to ensure continuity in such a service and said this and other important military considerations outweighed the "possible modest financial gains" that a civilian contract might have provided.

But he envisaged that Mr Paul Channon, the Transport Secretary, could supplement the military search and rescue service by considering any approach from Bristow — "whose operations in the Shetlands and Hebrides have demonstrated their ability to provide a good service".

Dealing with the RAF's front-line role, the Armed Forces Minister said "a mid-life improvement package" was being planned for the early 1990s for the strike-attack version of the Tornado GR1 which is deployed with nine squadrons in West Germany and the UK.

Mr Stewart announced that an exercise to demonstrate the UK's capability to reinforce the Falkland Islands rapidly in the event of an emergency would be held from March 7 to March 31.

RAF Phantom aircraft and significant numbers of troops will be airlifted to the islands in the exercise.

The Ministry of Defence stressed later that the exercise had been planned for some time and did not reflect any increase in tension in the area.

Mr Allan Rogers, speaking from the Opposition front bench, attacked Conservative MPs who accused the Labour Party of lacking in patriotism

FINANCIAL TIMES (P.5

12 FEBRERO '88.

Task Force mark II

HUNDREDS of troops will be flown to the Falklands next month to show Argentina that Britain can move in to defend the islands at 48 hours' notice.

Operation Fire Focus, the first full scale deployment since the 1982 war, will involve RAF Hercules carriers, VC10s and Phantoms full of soldiers to bolster the garrison and show off the new airport at Mount Pleasant.

The exercise does not reflect an increase in tension, Armed Forces Minister Ian Stewart said yesterday, and a "modest" troop reduction may follow.

TODAY (P. 2)
12 FEBRERO '88

FIN TRANSMISION

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 2 Mar 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 158 CANT. FS.: 5

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: Fire Focus (LXI)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS (LXI)

ENTREVISTA EMBAJADORA RUIZ CERUTTI

Mi Facs. (LX) esta serie de hoy 2 marzo.

Adjunto trasncripción noticiero TV BBC 1 de las 21,00 Hrs. de noche ayer 1º cte, anticipado mi Facs. de referencia.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

ID/LONDRES

2 de 5/276

BBC 1 TV

NEWS

MARCH 1, 1988

21.16

MARTYN LEWIS (Presenter):

Argentina has received unanimous support from Central and South American states for its objection to British military exercises being held in the Falklands. Britain says they're only to test a rapid reinforcement of the Falklands garrison but Argentina believes they

create tension in the area. At a meeting of the Organisation of American States, only the United States and St Lucia did not support Argentina.

TIM SEBASTIAN (Reporter):
The condemnation of Britain was expected as the OAS went into special session this morning - Argentina's request, Argentina's complaint.

SUSANA CERUTTI (Argentine Under Secretary of State):
The military exercise planned by the United Kingdom constitutes, of and by itself, a particularly serious and surprising event which, it will generate tensions and serious risks in the area.

TIM SEBASTIAN:
There was no-one to put the British view that the Falkland exercises were well signposted and routine. Twenty-five countries were to condemn Britain's decision, calling it provocative.

SID/LONDRES

4 de 5/276

Minister, how can it be a provocation when six years ago your country attempted to seize the Islands?

SUSANA CERUTTI:

During the past two years the UN General Assembly has declared the South Atlantic as a peace zone and co-operation zone. And we believe that the United Kingdom is not behaving according to that resolution.

TIM SEBASTIAN:

If Britain was looking for unqualified support from the US, it didn't get it. The American delegate declined to be interviewed and declared 'the less said, the better'. He built himself a fence and sat on it.

RICHARD MacCORMACK (US Representative):

The Government of the United States is reluctant to interpose itself between two good friends, Argentina and Great Britain, and we will therefore abstain when this resolution comes to a vote.

[illegible]

SIA/LONDRES

5 de 5/276

TIM SEBASTIAN:

Despite the thinly disguised US disapproval, the Royal Navy exercise will go ahead as planned and the protests will probably be pursued at the United Nations. The likely outcome there, much complaining but little action. This is Tim Sebastian for the Nine O'Clock News in Washington.

END

FIN TRANSMISION

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 2 Mar 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 163. CANT. FS.: 1

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: Fire Focus (LXII)

Ayuda E.E.U.U. a Belize

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (LXII)

BELICE: TERMINACION AYUDA MILITAR DE EE.UU.

Adjunto intercambio sección respeustas escritas.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Belize

Mr. Cartwright: To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs what representations he has made to the United States Government about the sudden ending of military assistance to the Government of Belize; and with what result.

Mr. Eggar: We have expressed our concern to the United States Government about the ending of the United States military assistance programme to Belize.

Hansard. Comunes. Vol. 128

Nº 104

29 feb. 1988

Col. 426

FIN TRANSMISION

URGENTE

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 3 Mar 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 166 CANT.FS.: 5

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: Fire Focus (LXIII)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

30

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (LXIII)

I) MANIOBRAS SERIAN MENOR DIMENSION

* Razón radica ensayo capacidad rápido refuerzo

* Ministerio Defensa deberá reparar daño diplomático en región

II) JUSTICIALISMO PIDE REACCION MILITAR

I) MANIOBRAS SERIAN MENOR DIMENSION

[Mi Facs. (XLVI) esta serie del 26 Febrero Cancillería, Delargenu, Emarpán y Embargentina - Washington entre otros destinos fue remitido.]

Adjunto artículo "The Times" por su corresponsal diplomático porta declaraciones diputado laborista Foulkes, vocero para Américas, señalando aspectos en título de referencia y que por tanto habria "revisto" su posición de crítica inicial.

Estimo caben siguientes observaciones, como mínimo, a información proporcionada por artículo:

1. Cifra "1.000" efectivos no surge de "impresión formada en América Latina". *En cambio, vino proporcionada en artículo "The Independent" por corresponsal Isabel Hilton enviado como foja 3 del Facs. de referencia.*

2. *Tenor texto y declaraciones sobre "revisión postura" atribuída a Foulkes, se asemeja a burdo intento aquietar región y no sería de extrañar, aislar nuestro país de ella y de importantes apoyos recibidos.*

3. *Cita habilidad comprobar capacidad rápido refuerzo guarnición, incurre seria mantención aseveración que situación militar y política interna argentina representa amenaza a guarnición e Islas, como fuera dicho por Almirante Fieldhouse en suelto del "Daily Telegraph", conforme agencia AP, publicado el 8 Febrero ppdo.,* y remitido a Cancillería esa fecha y nuevamente como adjunto a Facs. Nro. 146 del 11 Febrero, así como 017 a Delargenu, 016 a Emarpan y a Embargentina Washington, y 016 a Embargentina Paris, todos de esa misma última fecha.

4. De párrafo anterior, implica reiterada desatención cese hostilidades conforme procedimiento seguido por Reino Unido en caso Suez y repetidos ofrecimientos ceses formales que cité en índica trabajo informado por Facs. (LIX) esta serie del día 19 cte.

5. Achacar responsabilidad a Ministerio Defensa sobre "gaffe" diplomática (me ha sido dicho que cuerpo profesional Foreign Office se opuso maniobras) significa reconocer ineficacia este último con todo lo serio que eso significa para nuestro Gobierno que solo aspira resolver cuestión por vía diplomática y pacífica exclusivamente. Tal sentido, cabe recordar que texto dado por Foreign Office y remitido mi Facs. Nro. 146 citado en 3 supra., [donde figura palabra "significant" entre otras desatinadas fraseologías] fue el mismo que el distribuido por el Ministerio de Defensa en su Comunicado de Prensa del 11 de febrero, remitido por Facs. (III) esta serie del día 12 de ese mes a esos mismos destinos citado.

6. De 5 anterior surgen siguientes tres pregunta: ¿Quién controla a quién, donde se adoptan las genuinas medidas de relaciones internacionales o política exterior y desde donde se conducen esas relaciones ???

7. Carácter provocador maniobras, conforme resolución unánime nuestra Cámara Diputados, se mantiene dada coincidencia proximidad sexto aniversario 2 de abril.

8. Suelto int erno trae cita de "Reuter" sobre realización maniobras en Noruega transcurso cte. mes que se llevan a cabo allí todos los años. Esta información contrasta con rumor recibido sobre "año de preparación" y que aludí en Facs. (XVI) esta serie del 16 Febrero ppdo., titulado "Algunas Repercusiones para la Región", en numeral 5, párrafo final de fojas 3 envío. Me permito sugerir se considere instruir a Embargentina Oslo para que corrobore existencia dichas maniobras.

II) PEDIDO JUSTICIALISTA

Adjunto recortes "Financial Times" y "Daily Telegraph".

OBSERVACIONES:

1. Segundo medio, a diferencia primero, trae respuesta Gobierno.

2. Viene a ser primera demostración práctica irresponsabilidad comportamiento Gobierno un miembro permanente Consejo de Seguridad, a diferencia razonabilidad y cordura del Gobierno argentino.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Falkland exercise smaller than Latin Americans feared

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

"Operation Fire Focus", the British military exercise in the Falklands which has aroused a storm of protest in Latin America, is to be much smaller than expected, involving just over 600 men.

The previously secret figure was announced yesterday by Labour's spokesman on the Falklands, Mr George Foulkes, who said he got it from Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Defence.

The exercise, a test of Britain's ability to reinforce the Falklands garrison rapidly, begins on Monday. When the Ministry of Defence announced it last month it said "substantial" numbers would be involved. This was taken in Latin America to mean 1,000 or more and prompted fears of a military threat.

The Ministry continued to refuse to give the figure yesterday, but said that forces would be of "battalion strength", which could mean about 600 men.

Mr Foulkes said that the Ministry had stirred up exaggerated fears in Latin America through an unnecessary secrecy. "The MoD has boobed," he said. "It (the situation) is not nearly as serious as was first thought."

Mr Foulkes previously opposed the timing of the exercise, on the ground that coming in the run-up to elections in Argentina it could weaken President Alfonsin's fragile democracy and play into the hands of extreme elements in the military.

But, after learning of its small scale, he reversed his position. He said he accepted that it was necessary to test Britain's capability for rapid reinforcement.

"The fault for the misunderstanding lies entirely with the MoD, and they should make a major attempt to repair the diplomatic damage," he said.

Exactly such an effort was under way. British diplomats throughout Latin America were trying to explain that Fire Focus was never meant to be threatening. But relations have already suffered considerable harm.

Virtually every Latin American government, except Chile, has made representations to Britain, either directly or through the Organization of American States.

The Brazilian Government postponed a visit which Mr Timothy Eggar, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, was to have begun today.

The OAS approved a resolution on Tuesday urging Britain to reconsider the exercise and instead open negotiations with Argentina.

Oslo (Reuter) — A big Nato exercise aimed at testing the rapid deployment of alliance forces in winter conditions gathered pace yesterday as many of the 14,000 troops involved arrived in northern Norway. Forces from eight countries, including the US, Britain and Italy, will participate in the three-week event.

"THE TIMES" 3 - Mar - 88 (pág. 12)

Military response urged to UK Falklands exercise

BY TIM COONE

ARGENTINA'S principal opposition party, the Peronists, called on Tuesday night for a military response to the British manoeuvres in the Falkland Islands, scheduled to take place from March 7 to 31.

The Peronist leadership said the Argentine Government's policy over the islands had been "insufficient" and called for the "urgent preparation of a plan of operations for preventive defence of the national territory" in response to the exercises.

The manoeuvres are designed to test the UK armed forces' ability to carry out a rapid reinforcement of the garrison on the Falklands. The British Government has justified its decision to go ahead with them despite widespread international criticism, arguing that the size of the garrison can be reduced if a strategy of rapid reinforcement can be shown to provide a viable defence for the islands.

In a show of support for Argentina, the Organisation of American States (OAS), based in Washington, passed a resolution on Tuesday expressing its "deep concern" over the manoeuvres and urging the UK to reconsider its position. The resolution was approved by 25 votes, with none in opposition and only two abstentions - the US and Santa Lucia.

Argentina is expected to request an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to debate the manoeuvres.

"FINANCIAL TIMES" 3-Mar-88

(pág. 4)

Argentina rejects military response

By Our Buenos Aires Correspondent

Argentina's opposition Peronist party has urged President Alfonsin to stage defensive military manoeuvres in response to Britain's air and sea exercise in the Falkland Islands beginning on Monday.

However, a government spokesman said Argentina would confine itself to a diplomatic offensive against Exercise Fire Focus, which is to practise rapid reinforcement of the garrison in the Falklands.

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH" 3 - mar - 88

(pág. 9)

FIN TRANSMISIÓN

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 3/MAR/88

FACSIMIL NRO: 174 CANT. FS.: 17

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "FIRE FOCUS" (LXIV).....

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

78

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (LXIV)

CUMBRE OTAN BRUSELAS

* ASPIRACION LIDERAZGO POR PRIMERA MINISTRO THATCHER ANTE VACIO POR PRESIDENCIA EE.UU.

* ORIENTACION OPINION PUBLICA NORTEAMERICANA TAL SENTIDO

Mi Facs. (LII) esta serie, del 29 Febrero ppdo., remitido a Buenos Aires, Nueva York, Washington y Paris entre otros destinos.

I) ASPIRACION LIDERAZGO Y ORIENTACION OPINION EE.UU. ESE SENTIDO

En párrafo C) 2., a fojas 2 del envío de referencia, informé sobre la orientación que ,según el artículo de prensa británica comentado, se estaría dando a la opinión pública norteamericana respecto al liderazgo de la OTAN por la Primer Ministro británica, que a su vez otros recortes periódicos remitidos ese mismo Facs. refuerzan.

Sugerí conveniencia cotejar con opinión pública ese país y otros objeto formarse mas acabada impresión.

Tal sentido, adjunto transcripción del programa de actualidades del Servicio Mundial de la BBC, "24 Horas", de hoy 3 a las 07,15 Hrs.

Del mismo interesa destacar (va resaltado al margen) lo dicho por el Jim Hoagland (fonética) del "Washington Post", cubriendo la cumbre en Bruselas, cuyos comentarios destacados, *coinciden con lo dicho por los periódicos británicos citados*.

Desconozco lo que viene diciendo la prensa estadounidense y no excluyo Hoagland pueda ser simpatizante Gobierno conservador británico.

En cuanto cobertura local, remito fotos primera página, tamaño sin ampliar, publicadas por el "Independent", el "Times", el "Daily Telegraph" y, en última página o contraportada, por el "Guardian". Envío interesa por capciones fotos.

II) DELIBERACIONES CUMBRE

Radio mañana de hoy 3 ha sido mas escéptica en cuanto éxito británico en aceptación su posición respecto "modernización" armas nucleares corto alcance, señalando que Alemania Federal había posiblemente logrado mayor receptividad e influencia. No obstante atribuían a delegados británicos expresiones de plena satisfacción resultados logrados.

[illegible]

En cambio, prensa escrita, salvo "Guardian" ha sido mas elogiosa logros Gobierno conservador.

Adjunto recorte "Guardian" en su integridad por la razón apuntada, asi como titulares demas medios, incluídos parrafos introductorios en caso "Daily Telegraph".

A diferencia otros envíos, fotocopias van tamaño natural.

III) PRIORIDAD REDUCCION ARMAS CONVENCIONALES URSS

Adjunto Editorial de la fecha del "Daily Telegraph" (ampliada), primer medio publica artículo ese carácter.

[redacted] Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

BBC WORLD SERVICE
24 HOURS
MARCH 3, 1988
07.15

PRES[redacted]:

It may seem a little premature, but already halfway through the meeting in Brussels of NATO leaders we seem to know how it's going to end. In a declaration to be issued later today the leaders will commit NATO to what they call 'an adequate mix of conventional and nuclear forces'. They'll be kept up to date where necessary, not modernised, but 'kept up to date', the wording's important. It's a compromise to bridge the gap between Britain's insistence on modernising shorter range nuclear weapons, and West Germany's plea that nuclear arms control is more important than modernisation.

Advanced publicity for the meeting predicted major splits over future policy. It was said too that urgent calls would be made for progress in reducing the imbalance in conventional weapons that the Warsaw Pact countries enjoy in Europe. And there'd be a chance to consider defence relations with the United States, and the withdrawal of intermediate land-based nuclear weapons.

Jim Hoagland (phonetic) is in Brussels covering the Summit for the 'Washington Post', and my colleague Nick Worrall, discussed with him the first day.

JIM HOAGLAND:

The most interesting thing to emerge was agreement that for the foreseeable future nuclear weapons will continue to be needed, that even if a conventional balance were established between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO forces (sic), so the

broad agreement on the future role of nuclear weapons in Europe I find quite striking, particularly when it's contrasted to Ronald Reagan's attempt to negotiate away nuclear weapons with Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik more than a year ago.

The second point is that there's general agreement here that security in Europe involves not just military but also political economic and, above all, humanitarian factors. There they are saying, quite clearly, that the conventional arms negotiations will be treated in the same context as the ongoing negotiations in Vienna on human rights, and on political and economic rights, where the Soviet Union, of course, is at a significant disadvantage and would have to make a great amount of changes in order for there to be an agreement.

NICK WORRALL: (phonetic)
What you seem to be saying Jim is that what's happened since December when the Soviet Union and the United States signed their treaty, is that NATO and particulary the European partners, have a new kind of realistic attitude to the question of their defence, and also a reminder of the need to take action to make sure that it works.

JIM HOAGLAND:
I think that's right, I think there's been a good bit of discussion going on between the European partners in NATO about what they need to do to make sure that they are not overtaken by Soviet American negotiations, that they have to put forward a credible programme. And this declaration on conventional arms control contains, I think, some interesting new elements.

NICK WORRALL:

You also drew a comparison between the European's attitude and that of President Reagan. Of course the United States is in the middle of defence cuts at the present moment, which affects the whole of defence spending, including the Star Wars programme. Do you think that this is maybe now towards the end of his term of office, the beginning of the end of not just Mr Reagan's, but the United States predominance in TO?

JIM HOAGLAND:

Well I think we're seeing an adjustment, this summit marks it, I think that part of why we see such a strong performance here by Mrs Thatcher, who is clearly staking out a claim to leadership within the Alliance, and you also see a good bit of manoeuvering by West Germany and France, the other major powers, of course, on the European side, to provide some kind of different course. What we have here is an absence of American leadership in the foreseeable future, that is within the next year, we're having elections, we'll have a new government in place within a year, and so the European untries, and I would say, particulary Mrs Thatcher, seem to be trying to get out in front, and trying to take the lead.

NICK WORRALL:

You say an absence of American leadership, is this something which the American people themselves would support, or is it simply a political accident, because of the presidential election system?

JIM HOAGLAND:

My own view is that it's a short-term phenomenon, that once you get a new President in office, a new team around him, you

will find the United States reasserting its traditional leadership in Alliance matters.

PRESENTER:
Jim Hoagland in Brussels.

END

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Embajada de la República Argentina

COMUNICADO CONJUNTO DEL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO Y DEL MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA. DADO A CONOCER EL DIA DE LA FECHA.

EL GOBIERNO DE GRAN BRETANA HA ANUNCIADO QUE ENTRE LOS DIAS 7 Y 31 DE MARZO DEL ANO EN CURSO, REALIZARA EJERCICIOS MILITARES EN LAS ISLAS MALVINAS.

TAL MEDIDA, ADEMAS DE SER VIOLATORIA DE LOS DERECHOS SOBERANOS DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA SOBRE DICHO TERRITORIO INSULAR, CONTRADICE LAS RESOLUCIONES PERTINENTES DE LA ONU, LA OEA Y OTROS PRONUNCIAMIENTOS DE LA COMUNIDAD INTERNACIONAL EN LOS QUE SE HA PEDIDO A AMBOS GOBIERNOS QUE REALICEN NEGOCIACIONES PARA RESOLVER PACIFICA Y DEFINITIVAMENTE LA CONTROVERSIA QUE MANTIENEN EN RELACION CON DICHAS ISLAS.

LAS ACCIONES ANUNCIADAS POR GRAN BRETANA SON CONTRARIAS, IGUALMENTE A LAS RESOLUCIONES DE LA ONU EN LAS QUE SE DECLARA AL ATLANTICO SUR COMO ZONA DE PAZ Y COOPERACION, CARACTER QUE EL REINO UNIDO SE COMPROMETIO A RESPETAR ESCRUPULOSAMENTE AL VOTAR EN FAVOR DE DICHAS RESOLUCIONES, ESE PAIS SE COMPROMETIO, ASIMISMO A ABSTENERSE DE CUALQUIER ACCION QUE PUDIERA CREAR O AGRAVAR SITUACIONES DE TENSION O POTENCIAL CONFLICTO EN LA REGION.

EL GOBIERNO ARGENTINO HA DECLARADO REITERADAMENTE SU VOLUNTAD DE RESOLVER EN FORMA PACIFICA Y NEGOCIADA SU DISPUTA CON EL GOBIERNO BRITANICO. SIN PERJUICIO DE RATIFICAR UNA VEZ MAS ESA DISPOSICION, EL GOBIERNO ARGENTINO TIENE RESPONSABILIDADES EMANADAS DE LOS DERECHOS DEL PAIS Y DE SU OBLIGACION DE PROTEGER LA VIDA Y LOS BIENES DE LOS QUE HABITAN EL SUELO ARGENTINO.

POR LAS RAZONES DESCRIPTAS, SE HAN ADOPTADO LAS SIGUIENTES MEDIDAS, QUE TENDRAN VIGENCIA MIENTRAS SE LLEVEN A CABO LAS ACCIONES ANUNCIADAS POR GRAN BRETANA.

I) VIGILANCIA Y ALERTA DEFENSIVA:

SE MANTENDRAN BAJO ESTRECHA VIGILANCIA LAS ACVTIVIDADES MILITARES QUE PUDIERAN LLEVARSE A CABO EN EL ATLANTICO SUR, DURANTE LOS ANUNCIADOS EJERCICIOS BRITANICOS , CON EL FIN DE:

I) QUE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA Y LA COMUNIDAD INTERNACIONAL EN GENERAL, TENGAN UN REAL CONOCIMIENTO DE LAS ACCIONES QUE GRAN BRETANA DESARROLLARIA EN UNA ZONA DECLARADA POR LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS COMO ZONA DE PAZ Y COOPERACION.

2) CONTRIBUIR EN TODO LO POSIBLE, MEDIANTE EL EJERCICIO DE UNA VIGILANCIA PREVENTIVA, A EVITAR LOS RIESGOS DE INCIDENTES QUE PUEDEN SER GENERADOS POR LAS ACCIONES ANUNCIADAS POR GRAN BRETANA.

Embajada de la República Argentina

3) EN CASO NECESARIO, PONER EN EJECUCION LOS PLANES DE DEFENSA CORRESPONDIENTES.

II) ADVERTENCIA A LA NAVEGACION:

SIN PERJUICIO DE LA PLENA VIGENCIA DE LOS ACUERDOS EN LOS QUE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA ES PARTE Y DE LAS NORMAS DEL DERECHO INTERNACIONAL, SE CONSIDERA OPORTUNO ADVERTIR A LOS BUQUES DE TERCERAS BANDERAS DE LAS MEDIDAS INDICADAS PRECEDENTEMENTE CON EL OBJETO DE EVITAR QUE PUEDAN VERSE INVOLUCRADOS EN INCIDENTES Y QUE LOS MISMOS PODRIAN SER OBJETO DE VISITA, INSPECCION O APRESAMIENTO, SEGUN LOS CASOS, POR PARTE DE LAS AUTORIDADES AR GENTINAS COMPETENTES, DE ACUERDO CON LAS NORMAS PERTINENTES DEL DERECHO INTERNACIONAL.

BUENOS AIRES, 3 DE MARZO DE 1988.

EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA EN FRANCIA

COMUNICACIONES

TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO RECIBIDO

TEXTO Nº CITEL EUROPA 43/88.

I. OBSERVATION AND DEFENSE ALERT.

THE MILITARY ACTIONS THAT MIGHT TAKE PLACE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC DURING THE MANEUVERS ANNOUNCED BE THE UNITED KINGDOM SHALL BE KEFT UNDER CLOSE SURVEILLANCE, IN ORDER THAT:

1) ARGENTINA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN GENERAL BE FULLY INFORMED OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE UNITED KINGDOM IN AN AREA WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS DECLARED A ZONE OF PEACE AND COOPERATION.

2) INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE, PREVENTIVE OBSERVATION WILL HELP TO AVOID THE RISK OF INCIDENTS WHICH MIGHT TAKE PLACE AS A RESULT OF THE ACTIVITIES ANNOUNCED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM.

3) SHOULD IT BE NECESSARY, RELEVANT DEFENSE PLANS BE PUT INTO OPERATION.

II. WARNING TO NAVIGATION.

WITHOUT DETRIMENT TO THE FULL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AGREEMENTS TO WHICH ARGENTINA IS PARTY AND TO THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, IT IS APPROPIATE TO WARN SHIPS UNDER THE FLAGS OF THIRD COUNTRIES OF THE PRECEDING MEASURES, IN ORDER TO PREVENT THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN INCIDENTS AS WELL AS TO ADVISE THEM THAT THEY MAY BE SUBJECT TO VISITS, INSPECTION OR SEIZURE, AS MAY BE THE CASE, BY THE COMPETENT ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PRENSA. MC GOUGH . CONSUJUR.

0503 0944 CANCILLERIA

RESPONSABLE DE SU TRAMITACION

....

TOME CONOCIMIENTO:

Cancillería:
Centro Cultural:
Prensa:
Consulado General:

U.N.E.S.C.O.:
Concejería Económica:
Agreduría Militar:
Agregaduría Naval:
Agregaduría Aeronáutica:

EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA EN FRANCIA

COMUNICACIONES

TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO RECIBIDO

TEXTO Nº CITEL EUROPA 43/88.

TRANSMITESE PARA SU CONOCIMIENTO TRADUCCION AL INGLES COMUNICADO CONJUNTO MINISTERIO RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO Y MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA DEL DIA 3 MARZO 1988.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE, BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 3, 1988.

THE GOBVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL HOLD MILITARY MANEUVERS IN THE MALVINAS ISLANDS FROM 7 TO 31 MARCH OF THIS YEAR.

SUCH ACTION, IN ADDITION TO VIOLATING THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF ARGENTINA OVER THE SAID ISLAND, CONTRADICTS UNITED NATIONS AND OAS RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER PRONOUNCEMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMU NITY WHICH HAVE REQUESTED THE GOVBRNMENTS OF ARGENTINA AND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TO HOLD NEGOTIATIONS IN ORDER TO RESOLVE PEACEFULLY AND DEFINITIVELY THEIR DISPUTE IN CONNECTION WITH THE MALVINAS ISLANDS.

THE MANEUVERS ANNOUNCED BY THE U.K. ARE ALSO CONTRARY TO U.N. RESO LUTIONS WICH DECLARE THE SOUTH ATLANTIC A ZONE OF PEACE AND COOPERA TION, RESOLUTIONS THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS UNDERTAKEN TO FULLY RESPECT. BY VOTING IN FAVOUR OF THESE RESOLUTIONS, THE U.K. HAS ALSO COMMITTED ITSELF TO REFRAIN FROM TAKING ANY ACTION THAT MIGHT CREATE TENSION OR LEAD TO CONFLICT IN THE ZONE OR IN ANY WAY AGGRAVATE THE EXISTING SITUATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA HAS REPEATELY STATED ITS WILLINGNESS TO SOLVE ITS CONFLICT WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THROUGH PEACEFUL NEGOTIATIONS. WITHOUT DETRIMENT TO THESE INTENTIONS, THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA HAS RESPONSIBILITIES BASED ON ITS RIGHTS AND ON ITS OBLIGATION TO PROTECT THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF ALL THOSE WHO INHABIT ARGENTINA.

FOR THE ABOVE REASONS, THE FOLLOWEING MEASURES HAVE BEEN ADOPTED AND SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE WHILE THE MANEUVERS ANNOUNCED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM TAKE PLACE:

////2.

TOME CONOCIMIENTO:

Cancillería:
Centro Cultural:
Prensa:
Consulado General:

U.N.E.S.C.O.:
Concejería Económica:
Agreduría Militar:
Agregaduría Naval:
Agregaduría Aeronáutica:



/

(3)

TRANSMITIDO	
DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA	FECHA: 13 Feb 88
FACSIMIL NRO: 48	CANT. FS.: 6
TRANSMITIo: MOLINO	

ASUNTO: ......Fire Focus (XII)......

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (XI)

DECLARACIONES CANCILLER IGLESIAS DEL URUGUAY.

Declaraciones laborista George Foulkes

Adjunto despacho EFE de hoy 13.

LN6003
B POXBT
MAD INF FES

REINO UNIDO: PROTESTA CANCILLER URUGUAY POR MANIOBRAS MALVINAS

Londres, 13 feb (EFE).- El canciller uruguayo, Enrique Iglesias, expresó personalmente al ministerio británico de Exteriores la preocupación de su gobierno por las anunciadas maniobras militares en el Atlántico Sur.

En un comunicado facilitado hoy a EFE a traves de la embajada de Uruguay en Londres, el ministro uruguayo de Exteriores afirma que +Estos hechos no contribuyen a la distensión en el área, y por el contrario pueden afectar seriamente los objetivos de una zona de paz en el Atlántico Sur, que Uruguay apoya vigorosamente+.

El Reino Unido anunció hace menos de 24 horas la celebración de maniobras militares en las Malvinas entre los próximos días 7 y 31 de marzo.

Ian Stewart, secretario de Estado para las Fuerzas Armadas, dijo que las maniobras, denominadas +Fire Focus+, tienen como objetivo probar la capacidad de reacción británica con el nuevo aeropuerto de Mount Pleasant, construido tras la guerra anglo-argentina.

Por su parte, George Foulkes, portavoz de Asuntos Exteriores del Partido Laborista, señaló en unas declaraciones a EFE que estas maniobras suponen una +provocación innecesaria+ que demuestran que el gobierno británico prefiere +la provocación al diálogo+.

Estas maniobras son las primeras de gran envergadura que se realizan desde la guerra de 74 días que enfrentó al Reino Unido y Argentina en 1982 sobre la soberanía del archipiélago de las Malvinas.

Enrique Iglesias, que emprendió esta madrugada viaje de regreso a Montevideo, participó en Londres en un seminario internacional sobre la deuda externa latinoamericana, patrocinado por el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) y el periódico +International Herald Tribune+. EFE

mlr
13.02.88 11:26

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

FIN TRANSMISION

(8)

TRANSMITIDO	
DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA	FECHA: 13-2-88
FACSIMIL NRO: 42 -	CANT. FS.: 6
TRANSMITIó: A. GILARDONI	

ASUNTO: ......FIRE FOCUS (I)..

PARA CONOCIMIENTO EMBAJADOR ORTIZ DE ROZAS

a1

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (X)

DECLARARACION GOBIERNO ARGENTINO DEL 11 FEBRERO

REPERCUSION EN PRENSA BRITANICA HOY DIA 13

Totalidad prensa seria da cuenta nuestra declaración. Algunos tambien recogen lo dicho por vocero Foreign Office ayer 12 en Conferencia prensa del medio-día, informado por Facs. "FIRE FOCUS" (VI).

Merecen destacarse siguientes recortes por razones enumeradas:

A) "Financial Times"

1. Subsecretario Parlamentario del Foreign Office, Eggar, tendría previsto visitar Brasil y Uruguay transcurso marzo, coincidiendo con época maniobra.

2. Recuerda nuestro Gobierno ha "repetidamente" renunciado fuerza para reivindicar reclamo e "insistido" solución vía diplomática.

3. Militares en la actualidad representan "amenaza mínima" para las Islas (Notar contraste con declaraciones Almirante Fieldhouse remitidas mi Facs. Nro. 125 del 5 cte.).

4. Recuerda intercambios vía EE.UU.

B) "Daily Telegraph"

1. Reproduce declaración atribuída a Eggar (nombrado arriba) transcurso visita pasado diciembre a Islas: "Buscamos normalizar relaciones, pero no discutiremos la soberanía. Nadie debe pensar que habrán prontos resultados".

2. Recuerda Argentina no ha cesado formalmente hostilidades.

3. Menciona intentos comercio Islas a traves de Chile.

OBSERVACIONES ADICIONALES:

Reflejo nuestra declaración puede considerarse satisfactorio. Este respecto Facs. (II) y citado (VI) ya dieron primera cuenta nuestra reacción aunque en términos menos aceptables que hoy 13.

Frase atribuída a Eggar en "Daily Telegraph", perpetúa hábito oficial ya tradicional de ambiguedad expresiva.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

SECRETO

SECRETARIO ESTADO RUIZ CERUTTI RECIBIO HAY 12 FEBRERO EMBAJADORES PAISES MIEMBROS COMUNIDAD ACREDITADOS EN ESTA, A QUIENES DESTACO:

- GRAVE PREOCUPACION ARGENTINO POR OPERACION MILITAR EN MALVINAS ANUNCIADA POR GOBIERRNO BRITANICO.

- INCONGRUENCIA MEDIDA CON DECLARACION DEL ATLANTICO SUR COMO ZONA DE PAZ Y COOPERACION (RESOLUCION 41/11 ASAMBLEA GENERAL NACIONES UNIDAS).

- CARACTER PROVOCATORIO E INJUSTIFICADO DE DICHA MEDIDA.

- ARBITRARIEDAD Y FALTA DE FUNDAMENTO ACTITUD BRINTANICA CUANDO SE DESARROLLAN INCIATIVAS TENDIENTES A LOGRAR DISTENSION EN LA ZONA.

- GOBIERNO ARGENTINO ESTA ESTUDIANDO POSIBIIDAD PLANTEA ANTE CONSEJO SEGURIDAD.

ENTREGOSE A JEFES DE MISION COPIA COMUNICADO DE PRENSA 5/88 DE GOBIERNO ARGENTINO (CITEL EUROPA 26)

SUAE - BELTRAMINO.-

9

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 13-2-87

FACSIMIL NRO: 45 CANT.FS.: 1

TRANSMITIO: A GILARDONI

ASUNTO: FIRE FOCUS (XI)

DECLARACIONES CANCILLER IGLESIAS

PARA CONOCIMIENTO EMBAJADOR ORTIZ DE ROZAS

Argentina angry over 'Falklands show of strength'

By Robin Gedye, Foreign Staff

BRITAIN yesterday rejected Argentina's claims that an air and sea exercise next month to test British ability to reinforce the Falklands garrison was designed to heighten tension. The aim of the exercise is to practise rapid reinforcement in case of an emergency.

An Argentine official said: "Instead of choosing the way of peaceful solutions to the Malvinas (Falklands) issue, Britain is resorting to shows of strength."

The Ministry of Defence says the manœuvres, between March 7 and 31, will involve RAF Phantom fighters and a "significant" number of troops, including light infantry, Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, who will be airlifted to the islands with "quantities" of equipment.

The MoD says this is the first full-scale exercise since the Falklands garrison was reduced following the building of a new airport at Mount Pleasant, enabling the islands to be reinforced more rapidly by air.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the exercises were a normal military manœuvre, planned for some time, and did not reflect any increase in tension in the area.

Nearly six years after British soldiers ended the 10-week occupation by Argentine troops, Buenos Aires has still not declared an end to hostilities, although tentative contacts via third countries such as Sweden and Brazil have been tried.

During a visit to the islands last December, Mr Timothy Eggar, Junior Foreign Office Minister, said: "We are seeking to normalise relations, but we will not discuss sovereignty. Nobody should think there will be a quick result."

Islanders continue to rely on a supply link that involves two 18-hour flights by RAF TriStar wide-bodied aircraft a week and a cargo ship with heavy goods from Britain four times a year.

It is understood Britain has been exploring the possibility of some form of rudimentary trading links between the islands and Chile.

TELEGRAPH (P. 7)
13 FEBRERO '88

Argentine anger

Argentina has reacted strongly to British plans to hold military manoeuvres in the Falklands

.... Page 5

Falklands exercise angers Argentina

ARGENTINA has reacted strongly to the British announcement on Thursday of plans to hold military manoeuvres in the Falkland Islands in March. In an official statement, the Argentine government accused Britain of resorting to force to avoid a settlement of the Falklands dispute, **Isabel Hilton writes.**

The announcement of the manoeuvres, the first exercise in rapid reinforcement of the islands' garrison, caused consternation in South American diplomatic circles. The foreign minister of one of Argentina's neighbouring states said the British announcement was extremely disturbing, coming as it did at a moment when exchanges between Britian and Argentina on avoiding conflict in the South Atlantic were judged to be going well. The two countries have been exchanging notes through the United States with the long-term aim of reaching an agreement governing fishing in the South Atlantic.

Argentina's protest hinted that the British military exercises could affect the progress of these diplomatic exchanges. The exercises will heighten tension in the area at a time when third parties are trying to resolve the conflict, the statement said, and Mrs Thatcher would bear responsibility for any "consequences" the exercises might have. A British foreign office spokesman yesterday insisted that the manoeuvres were "normal" and did not reflect any increase in tension with Argentina.

INDEPENDENT (P1+5)

13 FEBRERO '88

Falklands rebuff

Britain yesterday denied Argentine accusations that military exercises on the Falkland Islands next month were provocative and would increase tension (Nicholas Beeston writes).

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said that manoeuvres from March 7-31 were intended to demonstrate Britain's ability to reinforce rapidly its garrison there. "We need to practise reinforcement and we are doing so," he said.

A communiqué from Buenos Aires on Thursday said: "Rather than choosing peaceful solutions to the Malvinas (Falklands) question and relations with Argentina ... (Britain) opts for a show of strength."

TIMES (P. 6)

13 FEBRERO '88

Britain denies Falklands aggression

Britain said yesterday that its planned military manoeuvres around the Falkland Islands next month are not meant to show aggression towards Argentina, with whom it fought over the islands in 1982.

Earlier in the week, Argentina denounced Britain's plans to conduct military exercises around the South Atlantic islands between March 7 and 31 as a "show of strength" which would heighten tension.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the exercises, which aim to practice rapid reinforcement of the islands using Phantom fighters and large numbers of troops, were a "normal military manoeuvre".

GUARDIAN (P.2)
13 FEBRERO '88

— FIN TRANSMISION —

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TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 15/Feb/88

FACSIMIL NRO: 61 CANT.FS.: 4

TRANSMITIO: SATITE

ASUNTO: "Fine Focus" (XII)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

99

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (XIII)

Opinión pública región y extra-regional

Adjunto artículo de Simon Winchester, periodista británico, quién como manifiesta en su escrito publicado en página opuesta editorial edición Sabado 13 cte., quiso tener experiencia retorno a Ushuaia y a Río Gallegos, donde transcurso 1982 fue aprehendido junto con otros dos periodistas británicos por actividades sospechadas de espionaje.

INTERES REVISTE ARTICULO RADICA EN CRONICA ACTITUD INDIVIDUOS CITADOS, ALGUNOS DE LA REGION Y OTROS DEL CONTINENTE, TANTO HACIA NUESTRA DISPUTA CON REINO UNIDO COMO CON RELACION A NOSOTROS.

SI BIEN SON SOLO INDICACIONES PARCIALES Y RIESGOSAS DE GENERALIZAR, IGUALMENTE ESTIMO CORRESPONDE NO IGNORAR EN NUESTRO TRATAMIENTO DISPUTA FRENTE A NUESTRA OPINION PUBLICA Y A LA EXTRANJERA.

CON RELACION GOBIERNOS, POSTURAS ADOPTADAS EN ONU Y OEA DEMUESTRAN COMPRENSION Y RECEPTIVIDAD, PUESTO EN EVIDENCIA EN VOTACIONES VIENEN SUCEDIENDOSE. *TAL VEZ LO QUE CORRESPONDA EVALUAR ESTE RESPECTO ES COMO FACILITARLES A DICHOS GOBIERNOS EL FORTALECIMIENTO DE SU APOYO AL NUESTRO, CONTRIBUYENDO A ALINEARLES SU PROPIA OPINION PUBLICA, EN PARTICULAR LA SERIA, A FAVOR DE DICHO APOYO.*

ACTITUD REPRESENTACIONES DIPLOMATICAS REGION EN LONDRES:

Experiencia previa con un solo país a conocimiento maniobras y desde ese día, tambien con otros me permitió apreciar que les tomó de sorpresa el anuncio, ya que en su propia percepción (la de ellos), esperaban que el Reino Unido fuese a flexibilizar su postura hacia nosotros o a hacer algún anuncio positivo.

Sobre actitud dichas representaciones, ya me he referido en diversas oportunidades a ese Ministerio. La última de ellas desde otra jurisdicción y estimo mi sucesor debe ser instruído al respecto.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Simon Winchester spent the Falklands war in an Argentine gaol on Tierra del Fuego. Finding himself in the Strait of Magellan the other day, he took a brief return trip to see his gaolers

A journey back to beyond

THE FIRST billboard was little more than a hundred feet inside the Argentine frontier, and it creaked back and forth in the ceaseless Patagonian gales. It was evidently new, had a background of bright blue, and was emblazoned with words in brilliant white: *Las Malvinas son Argentinas.* (A passing enthusiast for the idea had added an exclamation mark.) Thus does the unforgiving and unforgetting Republic of Argentina welcome those who cross her borders by land, down at the tip of her dominions.

I had decided on this reason, anyway. Five years ago, when the Falklands war was getting under way, three of us had been arrested at an airport in Tierra del Fuego. We were taken to a place called Ushuaia, known only for the notation in the record books as The World's Most Southerly Town. It was a sort of shanty-city, set down on the Beagle Channel, hemmed in by mountains and icy seas, alive with penguins and seals and curious ruminants known as guanacos. From a look at the shops the townspeople seemed to make their living from the sale of duty-free Cadbury's chocolate and various brands of whiskies.

There was a naval base from where the Belgrano had once made forays, until her fateful rendezvous with HMS Conqueror, and Tam Dalyell. There was a *frigorifico*, where sheep are killed and frozen for market. And there had once been a stockade, in which felonious servicemen served time, far away from the attentions of the outer world.

The local judge had decided, with what I now suppose to have been commendable prudence, to let us serve time in gaol too, while the Malvinas war shook itself out. Technically, he said, we were spies. There was evidence that we had made notes, or taken pictures, or committed to memory, details of Argentine military preparations — not, in the end, that such preparations had been worth very much. So, to our great chagrin we were locked into a cell for the next eleven weeks.

We became briefly notorious back home. Hundreds of people wrote to us, telling us to keep up our spirits. Then when the troops came down from Mount Tumbledown and the white flags had been raised in Stanley, we were released, on bail of 100 million pesos — which sounds a lot, but at Argentine inflation rates was actually an insultingly trifling sum — and then flew home.

For those in Fleet Street and beyond who wanted the War Story tied up neatly so that everyone could take the summer holidays, we were in a sense the final ribbons and bows for the package that came to be called The Falklands, 1982.

A few weeks ago came a chance to go to Chilean Patagonia. The thought that it might be interesting, amusing even, to cross the frontier into Argentina and to go back to Ushuaia nagged at the back of my mind. At first I entertained the naive notion of sauntering in to see the judge, mentioning how convenient it might be for Anglo-Argentine relations to quash the whole ludicrous episode, to burn the file, then shake hands and make up.

But then I heard that the judge had died and so had his successor, and now Argentina was sufficiently turbulent again to suggest that such an approach might well not be welcomed at all by whoever now sat in the judicial chair. So when I arrived in Punta Arenas, the southernmost town in Chile and the obvious jumping-off place for Tierra del Fuego, I had amended my ambitions to no more than a quick sortie, smartly in and equally smartly out, to see how the old town had changed in the five years I had been away.

The Foreign Office was none too keen. I had telephoned the embassy in Buenos Aires — it now operates under the Swiss flag, but from the same building as before — and Our Man who acts as ambassador there said it would be a "frightful nuisance" if I were to be re-arrested. Anyway, he asked, I surely hadn't been given a visa? But yes, I replied — I had asked for one at the Argentine Embassy in Singapore, the girl there had wanted to telex back for authorisation but when I explained I needed the visa by lunchtime she had agreed and issued it on the spot. "Well, I never," breathed Our Man. "Don't give much for her career."

Our Honorary Consul in Matheson (a retired banker who now looks after those few yachtsmen who, every year or two, collide with Cape Horn and fetch up in Chile *sans* passports, *sans* clothes, *sans* everything) was equally unimpressed by the plan. "You'd better leave me your passport number," he said. "Though heaven knows what we'll have to do if you do get nabbed. Why not just stay put ? It's much more beautiful here."

But in the end I met a taxi driver with an immense Chevrolet, who had a fare to take over the frontier, and I engineered a deal to go with him. (His fare was an odd bird indeed: a young Greco-Chilean

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13 FEBRERO '88

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called Senor Nicolaides who had been asked to provide the lighting for a Tina Turner concert up in Bahia Blanca, and was catching a northbound plane from the Argentine meat-and-oil town of Rio Gallegos. Why such expertise was only to be found among the Greek community in southern Chile was something I, with execrable Spanish, was unable to unravel.)

The border crossing post at Monte Aymond must be the loneliest, the windiest and coldest on the face of the earth. Neither the road to Murmansk nor the Ussuri River in December could beat the bone-breaking chill, the icy whistling loneliness of the frontier here. The post is a few dusty miles up from the shores of the Strait of Magellan, a coastline littered with the bones of wrecked ships. The land is almost flat, treeless, unpeopled and unstocked, and the double mesh fence runs east and west, dividing the neighbour-nations with the precision of a cheese-wire. The two frontier posts sit half a mile apart, each out of sight of the other. The Chileans, all civilians, were friendly in their dismissal. "Good luck," they cried. "Nice visit!"

The blue and white flag of Argentina streamed out from above the next hut. Here all the staff were soldiers, all bearing pistols. "Remove your hat!" one screamed. Once that small courtesy had been paid, the men became perfectly agreeable. "No problem for English," said the sergeant at immigration. "No argument any more." (This was how the Singaporean visa officer had put it, too.) "No more war." He stamped my passport, and waved me through.

The taxi driver, Franco, shivered. Once we were back in the Chevrolet he said they made him feel uncomfortable. "And they must make you feel bad, too," he said, and pointed at the *Las Malvinas son Argentinas* billboard. I grinned, and he laughed derisively. "They all nuts here. What they think? You lie back and let them do it again?"

What they think ? You lie back and let them do it again ?

The graffiti and the billboards were considerably more numerous in the town of Rio Gallegos. Great blued-in maps of the islands, cartoons of cowardly Tommies running before bayonet-wielding Heroes of the Republic, slogans telling the Brits to get out, take cover, go home before the next time, the next occasion when the Argentines would prove victorious. But at the airport, from where Sr Nicolaides was to fly north, and I was to catch the flight south, there seemed precious little evidence of war-making. A few air force planes were parked in the revetements, a few piles of sandbags stood like butts on a Scottish moor in August. And that was all.

The place was jammed with milling crowds of would-be passengers, all delayed, all irritated, nearly all smoking. A few sucked at yerba mate pipes, the mate itself rammed into old, grubby-looking gourds. Everything looked much shabbier than I recalled from five years ago, much more down at heel than Chile was today. The people looked demoralised, downcast, impoverished. Soldiers barked orders at them. Unhappy-looking crowds formed into lines. Aircraft coughed into life and ferried them away. Litter and dust swirled in little eddies of wind.

My plane almost didn't make it onto the Ushuaia strip. A huge gust of air gripped it like an immense hand and tore it away from the runway. But the pilots on the Patagonian run are well used to such gales, and before long I was in a taxi bound for town — in the company of a Japanese girl who had been working in Bolivia, and had made the grotesque error of dyeing her hair orange. We bumped across the causeway I had once gazed at from the cell window; we passed the stranded hulk of a tug, stuck just as fast in the harbour entrance now as it had been then; and I was dropped at the Cabo de Hornos Hotel, the only place in town that had a room.

For in Ushuaia these days every guesthouse and every estancia for miles around is filled from November to March. There are flocks of Japanese in thick sweaters, groups of Germans in riding gear, Americans on three-day passes from cruise ships, even a few young British backpackers "down to see what all the fuss was about."

The visitors go on excursions to see the sheep farms and the salmon hatcheries, the penguin colonies and the lakes. "It's all quite deliberate Argentine government policy, you know," said Renee Cotton, the Uruguayan wife of a criminal lawyer from Los Angeles who had come to Ushuaia after visiting her family farm near Fray Bentos. "They're luring people down here from all over the world, purely to add legitimacy to their claim for jurisdiction over the whole territory." (The Uruguayans, like the Chilenos, lose little love over the Argentines.)

By "whole territory" Mrs Cotton said she meant what Argentines mean by the sonorous phrase with which they define their southerly jurisdiction — "*Patagonia, Territorio Antartico y los Islas en Atlantico del Sur*" — the southern part of South America, the Argentine fragments of the Antarctic continent, and those islands — the Falklands, South Georgia, South Shetland and South Orkney — to which Argentina lays claim. "In other words, the more people they get down here, the better their legal claim to the Falklands. That's what they think." →

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Not only tourists are being lured to Ushuaia. The town must have nearly doubled in size since 1982. Wooden slums have sprung up to the north and west of the old centre, housing thousands of immigrant workers brought in to make television sets and washing machines at a host of assembly plants set up under generous new tax-free arrangements. "All make-work schemes," scoffed Mrs Cotton. "There's no earthly reason why anyone would want to buy a TV set assembled from German parts in Tierra del Fuego. The freight costs don't make it any cheaper, either. No, it's just another way of swelling the population, making the world take Argentina's claims seriously."

After dinner I strolled down to the gaol. It was quite unchanged, a sombre installation of brick and dark slats of wood and heavily barred windows. I stood for a while on the hillside

I waited, heart thumping, for the phone to ring again

looking down towards the dining room, hoping for a glimpse of an old cellmate. I saw a few shadowy figures moving slowly across the room, but none was recognisable. A couple of guards emerged from the side door, off to a nearby bar, but they weren't familiar either. Only the setting, and the rattling of the wind, was unmistakable.

That night, down at the Cabe de Hornos Hotel, I had a brief fright. The telephone rang, just after 4.30am. I woke in a sweat, deciding not to answer. The police had records of everyone staying, of course: perhaps they had found mine, and were planning come and get me. I dressed quickly, pushed the wardrobe in front of the door to block it, took my passport and some money and stood by an open window. Only a ten-foot drop to the street, I thought, and then the Chilean border was only ten miles away — perhaps I could make it. I waited, heart thumping, for the phone to ring again, for the sound of heavy boots in the corridor.

But there was nothing. I lay on the bed, waiting, waiting. I must have drifted off to sleep — when I opened my eyes it was eight o'clock. I moved the wardrobe back and hurried down to breakfast. There were no police, no soldiers. I mentioned the telephone call, as lightly as I could, to the desk clerk. He looked sheepish and gestured at the switchboard. "Wrong button. I push wrong button. *Disculpe*. . .sorry."

And that was all, except for the final moments before I left Ushuaia airport itself. The departure hall here was jammed solid with sailors waiting for flights home for summer leave. No one seemed in the slightest way interested in a solitary Englishman, no matter his past connection with the town. I felt quite relaxed, sure I would make my flight — until suddenly, emerging from a back door, came a large man in uniform, a man with an unmistakably memorable black beard that covered half his face. It was the man who had had us arrested, five years before.

I froze, then slipped behind a pillar, keeping the man in view as he walked slowly through the crowded hall. He looked closely into the faces of the men he passed. He muttered a few words to a sentry with an American rifle. It was as if those five years hadn't passed at all.

And then, just as suddenly as he'd emerged, he was out of the hall again and striding towards a police car, and the Aerolineas Argentinas stewardess was calling the flight and gesturing to me to hurry up. Ten minutes later the Boeing shuddered up into the gales, the mountains and lakes to the north of Ushuaia fell away into the clouds, and Tierra del Fuego was behind us. "Strange place," said a German tourist, an engineer from Munich whom I had met the day before. "I have been reading this book, The Uttermost Part Of The Earth. A good title. Just what it is. A very strange place indeed."

Franco the taxi driver was waiting for me at Rio Gallegos airport. He had dispatched his Greek passenger off to Bahia Blanca. Tina Turner would, no doubt, be well illuminated at her concert the following week. Franco now had a hitch-hiker, he said apologetically. Did I mind ?

He introduced Rita. She was a rotund, cheery-looking woman with a six-pack of beer dangling from one hand and a cigarette permanently dangling from her lower lip. She leered at us. "She's Chilena," explained Franco. "She's okay." Fine, I said. No problems. *Vamos !*

"You bet," said Franco, with a broad grin. "Let's get the hell out of this bloody country !" Rita let out a bibulous cheer and Franco cracked open a beer, and the car shot off and rocked down the gravel road in the wind, bound for the frontier and the relative tranquillity of Chile. As we passed the blue billboard with the *Las Malvinas son Argentinas*, Franco got out of the car and hurled a stone at the sign. Then he spat on the gravel. "They're *loco*. Plain *loco !* What they think ? They think you British let them have the islands back ? They all *loco* back there !"

GUARDIAN (P.19)

13 FEBRERO '88

— FIN TRANSMISIÓN —

(12)

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 15 FEB. 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 54 CANT. FS.: 12

TRANSMITIO: [illegible]

ASUNTO: "FIRE FOCUS" (XIV)..........

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

[illegible]

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (XIV)

CRITICA LIBROS:

"LA VERDAD SOBRE MALVINAS" POR BETTS Y

"LA TRAMA SECRETA" POR CARDOSO, ET AL.

Con relación mi Facs. "FIRES FOCUS" (XIII) de hoy 15 febrero.

Adjunto crítica literaria ambos libros por periodista argentino Eduardo Crawley, residente en Londres y Editor "Latin American Newsletter".

Crítica ha sido preparada para su publicación en "Times Literary Supplement", publicación entre las mas seria del Reino Unido, dedicada a la producción literaria e intelectual, no solo británica sino internacional. En materia prestigio y calidad lectores, equivale al "New York Review of Books".

OBSERVACION:

Fundando en observaciones Facs. de referencia relativas a opinión pública argentina e internacional, estimo de singular valor e importancia trabajo de crítica por Crawley por las razones y oportunidades acción ofrece:

1. Significa primera seria contribución destinada a "desmitologizar" britanicidad isleños en Reino Unido.

2. Lo hace en medio literario y cultural, por tanto mucho mas eficiente al mediano y largo plazo que si fuera periodístico solamente, sin perjuicio que para beneficio en el corto, corresponde tambien aprovechar este último medio.

3. Por lo anterior, no se puede calificar o restar entidad a escrito acusándole de ser mero ejercicio político o periodístico.

4. Tal sentido, con la anuencia de su autor, su publicación debería ser promovida en:

a) Los EE.UU., Canadá, Australia y Nueva Zelandia, ademas de otros Commonwealth, como Kenia, Jordán y Sri Lanka, estos últimos, por tratarse países que se vienen absteniendo en resoluciones Asambla ONU.

b) Traducida a los respectivos idiomas, en Europa Occidental, sin descuidar países que vienen votando positivamente resolución.

c) Traducida al castellano, en toda América Latina.

5. Lo anterior, debería coordinarse con una decidida política de traducción, venta y promoción de los libros, algo que a EMECE no deberá disgustar, sobre todo si le siginfica mayores ingresos y beneficios. CASO EXISTAN DUDAS ACERCA DE ALGUNO DE LOS DOS LIBROS, CON EL DE BETTS NO SE DEBERIA NI TITUBEAR.

6. En la Argentina, debería ser publicada en medios periodisiticos buscando el "timing" que paresca mas apropiado dentro accionar oficial respecto a maniobras "FIRE FOCUS".

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

BETTS Alexander. *La Verdad sobre las Malvinas: Mi Tierra Natal*. Buenos Aires: Emecé Editores. 1987. 202 pp.

Cardoso. Kirschbaum. van der Kooy. *Falklands: The Secret Plot* London: Preston Editions. 1987. 327 pp.

Few people who watched television in 1982 can forget how quintessentially British is the urban landscape of Port Stanley, how unmistakably British are its people, the *Kelpers*. And how alien, by contrast, is everything Argentine.

The image which has been engraved on most minds is quite vivid: the islands may once have belonged to Argentina, way back before 1833, but since then they have been settled by generations of very British people, wanting nothing to do with Argentina: wishing only to be left alone to live in their very British fashion. Since then, all vestiges of the islands' Argentine past have vanished: language, customs, links with the mainland. Indeed, some would argue that this is evidence of how tenuous a hold Argentina had over the islands in the first place.

However vivid and apparently supported by widely available evidence, this image is at best only half true --the other half being the product of political propaganda unwittingly abetted by journalists who never took, or were never given, the time to scratch below the surface. Most of what is known about the Falklands and its people has come either from television, in bursts of few minutes at a time, or from the pens of journalists, academics and politicians, most of whom had, if any, only fleeting first-hand acquaintance with their subject-matter.

If the statement sounds too sweeping, here is a simple test for the well-informed reader: see how many books on the Falklands you can remember offhand *which have been written by native Falkland Islanders*.

Since last year there is one available --but it is in Spanish and was published in Buenos Aires. The title could easily smack of a propaganda exercise by a renegade: *La Verdad sobre las Malvinas: Mi Tierra Natal* ('The Truth About the Falklands, My Homeland'). The author, Alexander Betts, is a Kelper who has been living in Argentina since the end of the 1982 war: indeed, last year he was elected municipal councillor in his new home town of Agua de Oro, in the province of Córdoba.

Betts *is* sympathetic to Argentina's legal claim to the islands, though he is anything but laudatory about the 1982 invasion and the behaviour of the invaders. In any case, both of these matters occupy very little space in his book. Most of it is a very homely portrait of the place where Betts was born and raised --and his parents before him, and his grand-

parents before them.

To a considerable extent, it is because Betts can draw so far back on family memory that he is able to paint coherently and credibly into the conventional picture of the Falklands a number of unexpected features.

He tells of his great-great grandfather, two decades after the British occupation of the islands, scouring West Falkland with the assistance of a *gaucho* called Llamosa, in search of the wild cattle which had to be exterminated to make way for sheep farming.

He tells of Carlos Maria Moyano, governor in the 1880s of the territory of Santa Cruz, on the Argentine mainland, who promoted the migration of Falklands farmers to southern Patagonia --and in the process acquired for himself a Falkland Islander wife.

He tells of the first three-and-a-half decades of this century, when education on the islands was in the hands of a small band of Salesian nuns, the same Catholic congregation that was busy teaching throughout Patagonia, across the water. Spanish was then a mandatory part of the curriculum, and under Mother Superior Angela Vallese many among the older Kelpers of today learnt the language they are most reluctant to use, or even admit they know.

By the time Britain and Argentina signed the Communications Agreement of 1971, rejection of Spanish had become a political issue. Thus, there were few pupils for the Argentine teachers sent by their government for two-year stints on the islands. These teachers, Betts tells us, made a different kind of contribution to the intended rapprochement between the islands and the mainland. Of all these female, usually unmarried teachers, 'only one returned a spinster to Argentina'.

Though the Argentine teachers failed, Kelper culture itself has kept alive the language and the customs of the days when *gauchos roamed the archipelago hunting down wild steers. Visitors always remark on that quaint custom of the islanders, of calling the countryside 'The Camp'. The expression is familiar only to one other group of people: the English-speakers of Argentina. 'The Camp' is a straight translation of the Spanish el campo,* 'the country'.

Also like those from immediately across the water whose English, acquired as mother tongue, evolves into Spanglish, it is common to hear Kelpers stitching their conversation with that untranslatable word, *che*. This word is so identified with Argentina that in most of Latin America Argentines are called *los che* ('the Ches') --which is why Ernesto Guevara became Che Guevara in Cuba. The Kelpers too are 'the Ches' to foreigners.

A couple of swallows, the Spanish proverb says, don't make it summer. The presence of Argentina lingers on in more than a couple of expressions. Apart from Argentina (and its departed province of Uruguay), only in the Falklands can one hear the colours of horses given as *alazán* (sorrel), *zaino* (dark without spots), *malacara* (with a white stripe on the forehead), *manchau* (spotted), *rosillo* (roan), or *moro picaso* (piebald).

Nowhere outside this triangle does one find preserved such terms as *bozal, cabestro, bastos, soga-cincha, cojinillo, maneas, tientos, pretal* --all reminiscences of the complicated *apero* used by the *gaucho* instead of the European saddle, bridle and reins.

Numerous place-names survive in their original Spanish (Dos Lomas, Horqueta, Cantera, Bombilla, Rincón Grande, Rio Malo), while others have made minor concessions to the dominance of English: Cuero Brook, Colorado Pond.

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'In the westernmost area of the islands,' Betts writes, 'there exists an enormous private *estancia* (farm) whose owners, surprisingly, are Argentine. It occupies the islands San José, San Rafael, del Pasaje, San Julián, Segunda, Tercera, Cuarta and Trinidad /.../ a total of 44,000 hectares on which they have some 20,000 sheep.' The owners of this *estancia*, the Hamiltons, are also landowners and farmers back in Argentina. 'During the war between Argentina and Great Britain,' Betts says, 'the Hamiltons were almost expropriated twice: in Argentina for being *piratas* and on the Falklands for being *Argies*.'

Betts has been away from the islands since the real isolation set in. In a sense his book is a witness to a period that came to an end in 1982: the huge military establishment has already changed the Falklands beyond recognition, and the newfound wealth from fishing licenses could provide the islanders with the means to attempt at least a few of the many development projects they have had thrust at them since the war.

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Cardoso, Kirschbaum and van der Kooy make it quite clear that the initiative didn't stand a chance even before Galtieri knew that the Belgrano had gone under. In passing, they also show, through excerpts from Argentine naval radio traffic, that the Belgrano had indeed been engaged in an attempted pincers movement with two other Argentine task forces, which had been called off only when it became evident that their target, the British task force, was not where initial intelligence had suggested. The cruiser was hit, not on its way back to base, but on its way to a 'safe area' from which to await a better chance.

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EDUARDO CRAWLEY

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III

BETTS Alexander. *La Verdad sobre las Malvinas: Mi Tierra Natal*. Buenos Aires: Emecé Editores. 1987. 202 pp.

Cardoso. Kirschbaum. van der Kooy. *Falklands: The Secret Plot* London: Preston Editions. 1987. 327 pp.

Few people who watched television in 1982 can forget how quintessentially British is the urban landscape of Port Stanley, how unmistakably British are its people, the *Kelpers*. And how alien, by contrast, is everything Argentine.

The image which has been engraved on most minds is quite vivid: the islands may once have belonged to Argentina, way back before 1833, but since then they have been settled by generations of very British people, wanting nothing to do with Argentina; wishing only to be left alone to live in their very British fashion. Since then, all vestiges of the islands' Argentine past have vanished: language, customs, links with the mainland. Indeed, some would argue that this is evidence of how tenuous a hold Argentina had over the islands in the first place.

However vivid and apparently supported by widely available evidence, this image is at best only half true --the other half being the product of political propaganda unwittingly abetted by journalists who never took, or were never given, the time to scratch below the surface. Most of what is known about the Falklands and its people has come either from television, in bursts of few minutes at a time, or from the pens of journalists, academics and politicians, most of whom had, if any, only fleeting first-hand acquaintance with their subject-matter.

If the statement sounds too sweeping, here is a simple test for the well-informed reader: see how many books on the Falklands you can remember offhand *which have been written by native Falkland Islanders*.

Since last year there is one available --but it is in Spanish and was published in Buenos Aires. The title could easily smack of a propaganda exercise by a renegade: *La Verdad sobre las Malvinas: Mi Tierra Natal* ('The Truth About the Falklands, My Homeland'). The author, Alexander Betts, is a Kelper who has been living in Argentina since the end of the 1982 war; indeed, last year he was elected municipal councillor in his new home town of Agua de Oro, in the province of Córdoba.

Betts *is* sympathetic to Argentina's legal claim to the islands, though he is anything but laudatory about the 1982 invasion and the behaviour of the invaders. In any case, both of these matters occupy very little space in his book. Most of it is a very homely portrait of the place where Betts was born and raised --and his parents before him, and his grand-

parents before them.

To a considerable extent, it is because Betts can draw so far back on family memory that he is able to paint coherently and credibly into the conventional picture of the Falklands a number of unexpected features.

He tells of his great-great grandfather, two decades after the British occupation of the islands, scouring West Falkland with the assistance of a *gaucho* called Llamosa, in search of the wild cattle which had to be exterminated to make way for sheep farming.

He tells of Carlos Maria Moyano, governor in the 1880s of the territory of Santa Cruz, on the Argentine mainland, who promoted the migration of Falklands farmers to southern Patagonia --and in the process acquired for himself a Falkland Islander wife.

He tells of the first three-and-a-half decades of this century, when education on the islands was in the hands of a small band of Salesian nuns, the same Catholic congregation that was busy teaching throughout Patagonia, across the water. Spanish was then a mandatory part of the curriculum, and under Mother Superior Angela Vallese many among the older Kelpers of today learnt the language they are most reluctant to use, or even admit they know.

By the time Britain and Argentina signed the Communications Agreement of 1971, rejection of Spanish had become a political issue. Thus, there were few pupils for the Argentine teachers sent by their government for two-year stints on the islands. These teachers, Betts tells us, made a different kind of contribution to the intended rapprochement between the islands and the mainland. Of all these female, usually unmarried teachers, 'only one returned a spinster to Argentina'.

Though the Argentine teachers failed, Kelper culture itself has kept alive the language and the customs of the days when *gauchos roamed the archipelago hunting down wild steers. Visitors always remark on that quaint custom of the islanders, of calling the countryside 'The Camp'. The expression is familiar only to one other group of people: the English-speakers of Argentina. 'The Camp' is a straight translation of the Spanish el campo*, 'the country'.

Also like those from immediately across the water whose English, acquired as mother tongue, evolves into Spanglish, it is common to hear Kelpers stitching their conversation with that untranslatable word, *che*. This word is so identified with Argentina that in most of Latin America Argentines are called *los che* ('the Ches') --which is why Ernesto Guevara became Che Guevara in Cuba. The Kelpers too are 'the Ches' to foreigners.

A couple of swallows, the Spanish proverb says, don't make it summer. The presence of Argentina lingers on in more than a couple of expressions. Apart from Argentina (and its departed province of Uruguay), only in the Falklands can one hear the colours of horses given as *alazán* (sorrel), *zaino* (dark without spots), *malacara* (with a white stripe on the forehead), *manchau* (spotted), *rosillo* (roan), or *moro picaso* (piebald).

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FIN TRANSMISION

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 15 Feb. 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 55 CANT. FS.: 4 (Ignorar numeración interna)

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "Columna "Peterborough"

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: COLUMNA "PETERBOROUGH"

TRASLADOS SUSCRIPTO, CONSEJERO GOÑI Y SECRETARIO SALOMONE

Adjunto copia facsimilar enviado en la fecha a la Cancillería.

Caso Washington, agradeceré copia este envío sea entregada a Consejero Goñi.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES FECHA: 15 Feb. 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 162 CANT. FS.: 2

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: COLUMNA "PETERBOROUGH"

	FIRMA	FECHA
SEC. RELACIONES INT.		
DICCION GRAL. MTERIO		
SUBSEC. ASUNT. ESPEC.		
DCCION MALVINAS		
DCCION PRENSA		
GABINETE SR. CANCILLER		

Junior move over Falklands

SIGNS THAT Argentina has despaired of discussing the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands while Mrs Thatcher is in power can be detected in the appointment of a junior diplomat as its main representative in Britain.

Santos Goñi, in his early thirties, is currently being briefed before starting in London on March 14 as head of the Argentine interest section at the Brazilian Embassy, the country's foster home here since the Falklands war.

News of the unexpected withdrawal of his predecessor, Juan Eduardo Fleming, came amid speculation that President Alfonsín distrusted his optimistic assessments of Mrs Thatcher's attitude to the Falklands.

Unlike Fleming, Goñi is a trusted member of Alfonsín's Radical party and a close friend of foreign minister Dante Caputo. His deputy will be an attractive, I am told, but inexperienced diplomat, Señorita Salomone.

Goñi's appointment represents a downgrading of the mission, according to Argentine journalist Guillermo Makin.

"The Argentine Government has come to the conclusion that there is no point in pursuing the sovereignty question while Mrs Thatcher is in power, so it will maintain a low-key presence until she goes," he tells me.

"Although Britain is very keen to normalise diplomatic relations, partly because no British firm can enter into contracts with Argentina, Buenos Aires has refused to resume diplomatic relations until Britain is willing to consider discussing sovereignty."

DAILY TELEGRAPH
pag. 19
15 FEB. 1988

FIN TRANSMISION

RE.: COLUMNA "PETERBOROUGH"

TRASLADOS SUSCRIPTO, CONSEJERO GOÑI Y SECRETARIO SALOMONE

Mis Facs. 39 y 40 del día 13 y 47 del día 15 enero ppdo.

Adjunto del "Daily Telegraph" recorte cita declaraciones del corresponsal del matutino "Clarin" en Reino Unido, publicado hoy 16 febrero.

Contradicciones incurre son flagrantes y comentarios sobre personas vuelven a ser gratuitos.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

SECRETO

Embajada Argentina
Agregaduría Militar

Ifr MAL 14/88

PARIS, 1? de febrero de 1988.

F2 8 0004/13

OBJETO: Elevar información.

AL JEFE II - INTELIGENCIA (Dpto Icia)

De acuerdo a lo ordenado, adjunto elevo al señor Jefe, información Reservada, recepcionada en la Embajada Argentina, con referencia a la ejercitación británica en MALVINAS, a los fines de su conocimiento y efectos.-

AGREGADOS: Lo expresado en el texto.-

AM Fr	
RUBRICA	CODIGO

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA EN LA REPUBLICA FRANCESA AGREGACION MILITAR

LUCIO CARLOS RAMIREZ
Coronel
Agregado Militar

18 Feb

DE: AGREMIARGE FRANCIA
PARA: ESMAYORDOS-DPTO ICIA-

PARIS 18FEB 88

AM FR 033/88-INFORMACION RELACIONADA OPERACION ''FIRE FOCUS''

1. RESUMEN INFORMACION PERIODISTICA
   -ORIGEN: PRENSA BRITANICA
   -MANIOBRA SE INSCRIBE PROGRAMA NORMAL DE ENTRENAMIENTO Y NO CONSIDERAR COMO PROVOCACION. TAMPOCO FINALIDAD AUMENTAR TENSION EN LA ZONA, AUNQUE SE ADMITE ENVIO DE TROPAS Y ARMAMENTO EN GRAN ESCALA, DESTINADO A REFORZAR LAS DEFENSAS ANTIAEREAS DE LA GUARNICION Y PRACTICAR SU CAPACIDAD DE RAPIDO ESFUERZO, DEBIDO PAULATINA REDUCCION EFECTIVO PRODUCIDO A PARTIR FINALIZACION CONFLICTO ARMADO 1982.

   -EJERCICIO DENOMINADO ''FIRE FOCUS'' (''FALKLAND ISLANDS REINFORCEMENT EXCERSISE -FOCUS'') COMPROMETE ENTRE 1000/1500 TROPA LIGERA DE INFANTERIA, MAS UNIDADES DE ARTILLERIA E INGENIEROS, TRANSPORTADOS EN ''TRISTAR'' Y APOYADOS POR MEDIOS DE EXPLORACION Y RECONOCIMIENTO ''NIMROD'' Y ATAQUE ''[redacted].

   -LA OPERACION INCLUIRA EL USO Y PRUEBA DE LAS INSTALACIONES DEL NUEVO AEROPUERTO ESTRATEGICO MOUNT PLEASANT Y EL LUGAR ELEGIDO, ES UN EXCELENTE CAMPO DE ENTRENAMIENTO.

   -LA OPERACION TENDRA COMO OBJETIVO PRINCIPAL COMPROBAR LA CAPACIDAD DE EFECTUAR UN ESFUERZO RAPIDO EN CUANTO A TROPA Y DEFENSA AEREA.

   -LA OPERACION DE TRANSPORTE SERA CONDUCIDA EDIRECTAMENTE DESDE EL CUARTEL GENERAL DEL COMANDO DE ATAQUE DE LA RAF SITUADO EN HIGH WYCOMBE.

   -EL EJERCICIO NO SOLO CONSIDERA TRANSPORTE TROPAS Y MEDIOS AL LUGAR SINO QUE ADEMAS PREVE EJERCICIOS CON LA PARTICIPACION DE EFECTIVOS ALREDEDOR DE 4000 ACANTONADOS EN LA ISLA.

   -SE ESPECULA EL HECHO EJERCITACION REALIZADA DICIEMBRE PASADO EN QUE AVION TRISTAR REALIZO VUELO SIN ESCALA (REAPROVISIONAMIENTO EN VUELO) ENTRE GB-ISLA CON DURACION VUELO APROXIMADO 18/20 HORAS.

2. CONCLUSIONES PARCIALES

- LA OPERACION TIENE UNA IMPLICANCIA DE ALCANCE REGIONAL.

- LA OPERACION INCREMENTA LA DIMENSION ESTE-OESTE.

- LA OPERACION DEBE SER CONSIDERADA EXTRA NATO Y SOLO AL SERVICIO INTERES POLITICO BRITANICO.

- ESCASA DIFUSION PERIODISTICA MANIOBRA.

- NO EXISTE REPERCUSION EN RESTO EUROPA.

- FECHA REALIZACION EJERCICIOS DEMUESTRAN SIMULTANEIDAD CON OTROS EVENTOS EN MALVINAS (REUNION DE PESCA, VISITA VIC-CANCILLER A URUGUAY Y BRASIL, ANIVERSARIO 02 ABR 82, ETC).

- SITUACION ARGENTINA NO CESE FORMALMENT[illegible]

- INTENTOS COMERCIO ISLA A TRAVES OTROS PAISES DE LA REGION.

AGREMIARGE

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Continued on p 4-5
Continued on p 4-5
Continued on p 6-7
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
HEREFORD AND WORCESTER
WARWICKSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
BEDFORDSHIRE
HERTFORDSHIRE
AVON
SOMERSET
HAMPSHIRE
EAST SUSSEX
ISLE OF WIGHT
Kidderminster
Evesham
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Swindon
Andover
Basingstoke
Winchester
Alresford
Midhurst
Ely
Thetford
Stowmarket
Lavenham
Sudbury
Halstead
Braintree
Witham
Stevenage
Felixstowe
Harwich and Dovercourt
Walton-on-the-Naze
Clacton-on-Sea
Maldon
Burnham-on-Crouch
Southend-on-Sea
Margate
Broadstairs
Ramsgate
Deal
Dover
Folkestone
Hythe
New Romney
Littlestone-on-Sea
Hastings and St Leonards-on-Sea
Bexhill-on-Sea
Eastbourne
Seaford
Angmering-on-Sea
Littlehampton
Bognor Regis
Portsmouth and Southsea
Bembridge
Sandown
Shanklin
Bonchurch
Ventnor
Swanage
Lulworth
Weymouth
Portland
Motorways
Main roads
Secondary roads
Minor roads
Railways
10 Miles
10 km

R E F E R E N C I A S

HIGH WYCOMBE (Cuartel General del Comando de Ataque de la RAF).

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 9 Mar 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 221 CANT. FS.: 5

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: Fire Focus (LXXXII)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (LXXXII)

"DE LIDERAZGO MUNDIAL A EUROPEO"

Mi Facs. (LXXIV) del día 7 cte.

En párrafo 9 de Observaciones envío de referencia, mencioné que posiblemente estabamos asistiendo a un caso de "montaje de imágen" no solo de Thatcher sino tambien del Reino Unido.

Hoy 9, el "Daily Telegraph" publica artículo del ex-Secretario Estado Defensa Heseltine, quien desde su estrepitosa renuncia se viene desempeñando en bancada Partido.

Artículo, publicado en página "op-ed" periódico se titula "Un Rol Europeo que el Reino Unido Debería Emprender".

Texto esta construido en base "sentido oportunidad se lo presenta al país, único desde Churchill, debido fluidez actual relaciones internacionales a raíz del cambio que viene operándose en los supuestos de post-guerra".

Cita como "elementos claves" esta nueva situación:

i) Acuerdo INF sobre misiles nucleares de mediano alcance, que "ha reabierto la cuestión de la futura defensa de Europa".

ii) El acceso al poder de Gorbachev, su carisma en el mundo occidental y en desarrollo y la impredecibilidad del impacto interno URRS sus reformas.

iii) El Acta de Unidad Europea para 1992.

OBSERVACIONES:

1. Ya por Facs. (XLI) esta misma serie informé sobre las críticas de Heseltine a la Primer Ministro Thatcher por no dedicar suficiente empeño a Europa.

2. Heseltine es rival político Primera Ministro con aspiraciones ese cargo. Renuncia fue con motivo episodio helicópetros "Westland" en que Sra. Thatcher favorecía opción integración económica y tecnológica con EE.UU., que salió gananciosa, y Heseltine que deseaba lo mismo pero con consorcio europeo.

3. Artículo es coherente con secuencia mencionada y rivalidad ambos actores. Heseltine, considerado político hábil, no lo hubiese escrito de no existir "plafond" para ello.

4. Interes ofrece es que presenta opción al esquema aspirado por Thatcher y que, en tal sentido, abre perspectivas

posibilidades alineación corrientes opinión interna Reino Unido.

5. De como podrá repercutir en Malvinas y nuestro país, sería prematuro conjeturar. Por otra parte, Heseltine, con quién he en el pasado conversado, se ha manifestado en una ocasión simpatizante nuestra causa y en otra, posterior, escéptico posibilidades progresos.

6. No obstante, permite formarse primera impresión que de llegar a adquirir "sustancia" la cuestión del papel internacional del Reino Unido y la consideración de estas opciones, los desafíos electorales para conducción Gobierno británico como Primer Ministro es posible sean en parte disputados en torno dicho terreno. Ello particularmente si evolución futura situación económica Reino Unido no se ve seriamente alterada negativamente.

7. En efecto, habiendo impresión como existe hasta el presente que economicamente Reino Unido se halla bien encaminado, pese cuestión desempleo y dificultades sociales en materia salud y educación, atracción electorado vendrá dado por debates otras temáticas que atraigan su adhesión. El Rol internacional del Reino Unido podría ser una de temáticas que cumpla esa función.

8. En cierta medida, corresponde no descartar posibilidad sentido que para que gane sustancia discusión dicho rol, deberá talvez primero tomar cuerpo dentro debate interno Partido Conservador.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

A European role Britain should take

We have earned the opportunity to make a significant impact on the future of Europe and should take up the challenge with conviction, argues MICHAEL HESELTINE

BRITAIN now has a unique opportunity to influence the direction of Europe, an opportunity denied to her under any Prime Minister since Churchill. International politics are in a state of flux, as the assumptions of our post-war world change significantly.

There are three key elements in the new situation, the first being last year's INF Agreement. It has reopened the question of the future defence of Europe; and it has renewed anxiety about a diminishing American commitment to European defence.

Next, there is the unpredictable impact of Mr Gorbachev's domestic reforms, and the willingness and ability of the Soviet leadership to appeal to the European electorate over the heads of European leaders and to portray itself as a "peace-hungry" regime.

The third, and perhaps most important, is the drive within the European Community towards a single market by the end of 1992 which is nothing less than a bid for economic superpower status, and will necessarily entail increasing political unity. The recent Brussels agreement on the financing of the EEC set the scene. The British Government recognised that more important even than whether the agreement was good or bad was that agreement was *necessary*.

The situation is fraught with danger as well as full of opportunity. The fact that President Mitterrand attended last week's Nato summit speaks volumes; not only does he share the British and German concern about the possible "de-coupling" of the United States from European defence but he is perhaps even more worried about the new political pressures in West Germany. The Federal Republic anguishes over the politics of the INF deal which many Germans believe imprison her in the front-line of any future European conflict. And Germans know that by far the highest proportion of the cost of the Brussels financing agreement will fall on them. A mood of assertiveness and questioning is abroad in West Germany, and German coalition politics serve to heighten tensions in that country.

There is a role on an historic scale for Britain to play in this new Europe. This is not just a matter of fortune. Part of the opportunity we have earned for ourselves: we have a competitive industry with an envi-

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(pág. 16)

(2)

able record of economic growth. Our policies of privatisation, deregulation, trimming back the role of the State are imitated abroad. The Government has captured the economic high ground at home. It is in the vanguard of a world rejection of socialism and centralism in favour of enterprise, initiative and personal ownership. The City, after the traumas of the Big Bang, is in a position to consolidate its position as the financial centre of Europe.

So the achievements of government have prepared us for the opportunity of the moment. Britain's own commitment to Europe now seems more coherent and enthusiastic. Next month the Department of Trade and Industry will launch a campaign to prepare industry for the 1992 rendezvous. We are late off the mark, but there is no reason to believe that the deficit cannot be made up. And there is good reason to believe that, unlike 1973 when we joined the EEC, British industry is now fit to compete.

Thus the economic coherence of Europe is set to increase dramatically. The challenge of managing these changes could fall to Britain. Certainly no-one would deny us a major role.

What should Britain want out of the process?

In defence we want to strengthen the Atlantic partnership; the certain way to encourage American isolationism and protectionism is for Europe to be seen to fail to pull its weight. America or Europe is not a choice. To fail to pull Europe together on defence is to undermine the American commitment to Europe.

Economically Britain wants a strong, industrially advanced economy embracing the single market of 320 million people in the EEC, able to afford the pace of advancing technology and large enough to sustain competition.

OUR PRIORITIES in the creation of the single market place should be fourfold: the achievement of common standards for industry to remove barriers to trade; liberalisation of the market for capital and services — by far the more important job-creating sector in Europe; the achievement of a genuine common market for public procurement rather than the promotion of "national champions" at vast and duplicated public expense; and the development of the European Monetary System both to provide a zone of monetary stability within Europe and as a contribution to world economic stability.

We all know that there are difficult moments ahead before the market is completed. What we do NOT want is for the debate on the single market to be nothing more than a wrangle over tax harmonisation; the benefit to the consumer of a genuine single market will far outweigh any cost that approximated tax rates might entail. Tax harmonisation should join the CAP as hurdles to be jumped in a race to greater prizes.

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In foreign policy we want a united European approach in defining the new relationship with Gorbachev. The alternative is that he will try to pick off the Europeans individually.

But it is worth remembering that just as the "peace-loving" Soviet Union will exert its attractions on Western democratic audiences, so the creation of a strong and economically unified Europe will have an immense attraction for the Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe and will present difficulties for the Kremlin.

This then sets out a continuous weave of policy: European coherence in defence, monetary policy and the creation of a single commercial market place.

The Western European Union provides a convenient framework to help the French bridge the psychological problem of full membership of Nato. The Independent European Programme Group is the most obvious agency through which to achieve the vast savings and enhanced values that could come from joint European defence procurement.

We need to get into the full exchange rate mechanism of the EMS, first because it would give a clear statement of counter-inflationary policy to industry. The tendency of British wage costs to outrun productivity gains and for industry to look for sterling depreciation to take the strain is not only yesterday's problem. But joining the EMS would also be a significant statement of our commitment to Europe. We must also take a part in the evolution of Europe's financial institutions. Since the Chancellor began shadowing the exchange rate mechanism in May, the pound has generally remained in closer relationship with EEC currencies than the margins which full membership would have permitted. And a target exchange rate of three Deutschmarks to the pound is as close to a publicly-stated policy as it is possible to get through tight lips.

(3)

Finally, we need to aim for 1992 without being alarmed by fiscal diversions or constitutional booby-traps. We need to think of the wider purpose — not just the problems in achieving it.

By pursuing our European interest with conviction we can play a major contribution to shaping our own world. We have earned the opportunity. The choice of whether to take it is entirely ours.

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH" 9 - Nov - 88

(pág. 16).

FIN TRANSMISION

MUY URGENTE

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA   FECHA: 10 MAR. 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 226   CANT. FS.: 4

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: FIRE FOCUS (LXXXIX)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO EMBAJADOR ORTIZ DE ROZAS

[illegible]

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (LXXXIX)

ATERRIZAJE TRANSPORTE MILITAR BRITANICO EN MONTEVIDEO

<u>VERSIONES CONTRADICTORIAS ENTRE TABLOIDES Y "DAILY TELEGRAPH" CON RESTO PRENSA SERIA</u>

Adjunto recortes del "Dialy Express", "Daily Mail" Y "Daily Telegraph" cuyo lenguaje utilizado permite inferir avión estaba involucrado en maniobras, a diferencia narración en resto prensa seria.

Demás tabloides omiten noticia.

A continuación este envío siguen demas recortes prensa seria.

NOTA:

Ambos envíos, el presente y el anticipado, van destinos esta Sección dispone de números facsimil, que son Delargenu, Emarpan, Delargentina- Ginebra, Embargentinas Washington, Madrid, Paris, Bonn, Roma y Tokio.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

RAF plane in landing alert

AN RAF plane en route to the Falkland Islands made an emergency landing in Uruguay yesterday.

The Hercules C-130 transport aircraft with a seven-man crew was heading for the controversial military exercises in the islands when it encountered bad weather and engine trouble.

It landed in Montevideo after being refused permission to land in Brazil, the local radio reported.

The plane was under the protective custody of Uruguayan soldiers last night at the capital's Carrasco International Airport.

Uruguay's neighbour, Argentina, has protested about the British exercises in the Falklands, and has put its armed forces on "defensive alert."

Other South American countries have denounced the exercises as unnecessary.

DAILY EXPRESS - 10 MAR 1988

pag. 4

RAF plane held after emergency landing

By PAUL MAURICE
Defence Correspondent

AN RAF Hercules was under military guard in Uruguay last night after being forced to make an emergency landing at the start of the Falklands reinforcement exercise Fire Focus.

X
X

It was not immediately known if the giant transport plane was carrying British soldiers or equipment into one of the biggest exercises mounted since the 1982 war.

X
X
X

The moment it landed it was surrounded by Uruguayan troops - but the Defence Ministry insisted that this was normal procedure since Carrasco airport, near Montevideo, was used by civil airlines.

The Hercules developed propeller trouble on a flight from Ascension Island in the South Atlantic. It was 86 miles short of the Falklands when the crew were told that sharp cross winds at Mount Pleasant on the Falklands would put a landing beyond the Hercules limit.

According to one report from Montevideo the Uruguayan President and Foreign Minister were holding an emergency meeting to decide whether the plane should be allowed to continue its flight after repairs had been carried out. But this may be a diplomatic subterfuge to keep up appearances.

DAILY MAIL - 10 MAR 1988

pag. 1

Forced landing

By Our Defence Staff

An RAF Hercules flying to the Falklands for the Fire Focus exercise had to make an emergency landing yesterday in Montevideo, Uruguay. The plane developed propellor problems after bad weather forced it to turn back to Ascension.

DAILY TELEGRAPH (P. 1)
10 MARZO '88

— FIN TRANSCRIPCIÓN —

UN AVION DE LA RAF ES RETENIDO LUEGO DE UN ATERRIZAJE DE EMERGENCIA

Un HERCULES DE LA RAF estaba bajo guardia militar en Uruguay la última noche, después de haber estado forzado para hacer un aterrizaje forzoso, al comienzo del ejercicio de refuerzo de las Falklands "Fire Focus".

No se supo inmediatamente si el avión de transporte llevaba soldados Británicos o equipamiento para el mayor ejercicio realizado desde la guerra de 1982.

Al aterrizar fue retenido por tropas Uruguayas, pero el Ministro de Defensa insistió que era un procedimiento normal porque el Aeropuerto de Carrasco, cerca de Montevideo, era usado para companías aéreas civiles.

El Hércules tuvo danos de propulsión en su vuelo de Ascensión en el Sud Atlántico. Faltaban 86 millas para las Falklands cuando la tripulación fue informada que los fuertes vientos en Mount Pleasant, sobre las Falklands, obstaculizaría el aterrizaje del Hércules.

De acuerdo a una noticia de Montevideo, el Presidente Uruguayo y el Ministro de RREE estaban realizando una reunión de emergencia para decidir si el avión sería permitido continuar su vuelo después de las reparaciones. Pero esto debe ser un subterfugio diplomático para guardar las apariencias.

DAILY MAIL

UN AVION DE LA RAF ATERRIZA EN ALERTA

Un avión de la RAR, en ruta a las Islas Falklands, tuvo una emergencia aterrizando en Uruguay ayer.

La aeronave de transporte HERCULES C-130 con una tripulación de siete hombres iba hacia el discutido ejercicio militar a las Islas cuando encontró mal tiempo y una turbina danada.

Aterrizó en Montevideo después de haberse el Brasil negado a darle permiso de aterrizaje, dijo la radio local.

El avión estaba bajo custodia de soldados Uruguayos la última noche en el Aeropuerto Internacional de Carrasco.

El vecino de Uruguay, Argentina, ha protestado sobre los ejercicios Británicos en las Falklands y ha puesto sus FFAA en "alerta defensiva".

Otros países Latinoamericanos han denunciado el ejercicio como innecesario.

DAILY EXPRESS

ATERRIZAJE FORZADO

Un HERCULES de la RAF que volaba a las Falklands para el ejercicio "Fire Focus", tuvo que realizar un aterrizaje de emergencia ayer en Montevideo, Uruguay. El avión tuvo problemas de propulsión después de un mal tiempo que lo forzó volver a la Isla Ascensión.

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TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 7 Ma 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 204 CANT. FS.: 6

TRANSMITIO: ROLINO

ASUNTO: ...... Five Focus (LXXIV) ....

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (LXXIV)

LIDERAZGO INTERNACIONAL THATCHER

* CUMBRE OTAN BRUSELAS

- "Lecciones" militares británicos a Jefe Gobierno extranjero.

* ROL CLAVE THATCHER EN INICIATIVA EE.UU. MEDIO ORIENTE.

I) CUMBRE BRUSELAS NATO

Mi Facs. (LXIV) esta serie del 3 cte y anteriores.

1. Adjunto artículo del "Guardian" por corresponsal diplomático, Hella Pick, aparecido en edición ayer 5. Es coherente con versiones otros periódicos y medios prensa informados esta vía sentido Thatcher venía procurando utilizar cumbre NATO del 2 y 3 cte. para asumir liderazgo Alianza Atlántica hasta que sea electo próximo Presidente EE.UU..

2. Ahora, sucedida cumbre, lo habría logrado conforme al recorte anexo. Texto menciona Schultz no pretendió tomar ese manto [recordemos el "estoy a cargo" de Haig] ya que se halla abocado Medio Oriente. Demás lideres que podrían ser Francia y Alemania Federal, ya sea por razones institucionales (Francia no integra militarmente Alianza) o de temperamento, no fueron rivales. *No obstante -aclara texto- hubieron reservas debido dogmatismo Primera Ministro Thatcher.*

[NOTA: Texto menciona 40º Aniversario creación será celebrado en Londres en 1989.]

3. Por otra parte, hoy 6, "Sunday Telegraph", en artículo por su columnista Bruce Anderson comenta que Presidente Reagan en la reunión cumbre alteró el orden de asiento (los cancilleres van a la derecha de los Jefes Estado/Gobierno) de manera quedar codo a codo con Sra. Thatcher, ya que por orden alfabético bancas son lindantes.

[NOTA: Cabe recordar que este es el mismo periódico cuyo editor, Peregrine Worsthorne, domingo 28 Febrero ppdo, trajo editorial cuyo último párrafo trancribí en Facs. (LII) esta serie, del día 29, en que exhortaba a los EE.UU. a que "no construyesen castillos en el aire" y alertaba que la opinión pública de ese país estaba siendo "aquietada" sobre la falta de liderazgo en la Alianza porque la Sra. Thatcher 'estaba a cargo'.

Hoy 6, su editorial compara ideosincracia Sra. Thatcher con la de Gorbachev, a raíz menciones por ella dándole consejos al líder soviético (que intuyo debe haber sido publicado en otras capitales), preguntándose Worsthorne si no hay similitudes

entre ambos líderes fundado en el absolutismo implícito en las ideas de la Primer Ministro británico.]

- <u>Amonestaciones por altos oficiales en actividad</u>

Crítica a Canciller Kohl de Alemania Federal

4. Mismo periódico trae artículo por su corresponsal defensa citando a Lord Lewin, Almirante de la Flota y recordando fue Jefe Estado Mayor durante Guerra Malvinas. A raíz preocupaciones Gobierno Alemania Federal en reciente cumbre OTAN, de público conocimiento, le atribuye a Lewin:

"Parecería ahora como si la política estuviera dirigiendo la realidad en la OTAN. El Canciller Kohl de Alemania ha ignorado el consejo de sus propios jefes militares y demorado un programa vital de modernización (de armas nucleares de corto alcance) simplemente porque deberá enfrentar elecciones internas este año".

{(Y seguidamente agrega pero en nuevo párrafo:

"Estoy muy preocupado por lo que aparenta ser como una creciente complacencia de los líderes de la OTAN hacia la Unión Soviética".)}

5. Luego cita a General Sir Martin Farndale, hasta hace seis meses Comandante del Grupo Armado Norteño de la OTAN que comprende 200.000 hombres, quién menciona la importancia que tiene la "modernización" de las armas nucleares de corto alcance.

II) ROL CRITICO SRA. THATCHER MATERIA MEDIO ORIENTE

De ayer 6 adjunto recorte "Daily Telegraph" según el cual Primera Ministro británico estaría desempeñando un "papel clave" en materia iniciativa EE.UU. respecto Medio Oriente, debido su amistad personal con Rey Hussein y con Canciller Peres.

OBSERVACIONES:

Presente información y envíos de referencia, particularmente los Nro. 171 y 190 [(XVI) y (XXII) de esta serie a Cancillería] del 16 y 17 Febrero ppdo. permite siguientes reflexiones desde perspectiva Londres:

1. Sra. Thatcher ha encontrado su rol internacional como decana de los Jefes Estado y Gobierno del mundo industrializado occidental, del que tanto se decía en prensa local que buscaría desde tiempo antes de las elecciones junio 1987.

2. Dicho rol se orienta a los planos de defensa, en primer término, y político, en segundo lugar. El económico lo habría

dejado de lado luego de la cumbre CEE del 12 y 13 febrero [Ver Facs. (XXII) citado], aunque posiblemente no descartado.

3. Habría cierta lógica en el párrafo anterior, en sentido que economicamente el Reino Unido pasa detras Alemania Federal y Franci. No así en defensa, en el que además de la propia conocida inclinación de la "dama de hierro" en esa esfera, Malvinas en el '82 le vino dar un lustre adicional en materia militar frente a esos países.

4. Medio Oriente como problema estratégico internacional, es encuadrado como uno de problemas "extra-area NATO", y por tanto su dimensión excede al que en acepción estamos acostumbrados, proporcionamos a noción de "política".

5. Dentro de esa misma acepción que para Medio Oriente viene a caer la cuestión Malvinas para la Ministro británica. Cabe recordar Facs. (XVI) citado, al que anexé declaraciones Sra. Thatcher ya informdas en Noviembre de 1987 en que se auto-atriubye para el Reino Unido el papel de "poder global" citando a Malvinas como evidencia.

6. El grado de "megalomanía" (el vocablo no es mío sino escuchado localmente de británicos y terceras nacionalidades) respecto al citado auto-atribuído "status" de poder global, vendría una vez mas a ser puesto en evidencia con las declaraciones de Lewin, el Almirante de la flota citado arriba. Todavía el General Farndale se atiene a su plano, pero no asi el anterior.

7. Que semejante situación se diera antes, -de un militar aleccionando lideres políticos, sucedía y sucede con los Generales estadounidenses comandantes supremos NATO que cada tanto "retaban" a los madatarios europeos. Incluso luego Reykjavik, Rogers incurrió en ese exceso con el propio Presidente Reagan, como se recordará.

8. Pero, que lo hiciera un británico, y en actividad, resulta novedad. El único caso anterior de "lecciones" por un británico que recuerdo, fueron altos oficiales retirados criticando la política de defensa y desarme nuclear de Kinnock, en el transcurso de la campaña electoral.

9. *Es evidente que estamos ante un caso de "montaje de imágen" en el caso de la Sra. Thatcher y, posiblemente sin exagerar, del propio Reino Unido.* Ahora bien, si estamos asistiendo exclusivamente a un episodio de "montaje" o a "algo mas", eso es algo, sin perjuicio de las referencias a la Sra. Thatcher en los EE.UU. según los datos mencionados e informada esta vía, que el tiempo nos dirá.

\# MALVINAS

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<ins>10. A la luz de lo anterior, y en lo que concierne a las maniobras, uno de los interrogantes radica en lograr saber si "Fire Focus" es un mero aprovechamiento circunstancial o si hay algo mas.</ins>

CONCLUSION

11. En base a lo expuesto, no parecería desmedido decir que con los resultados de la cumbre de la OTAN en Bruselas estaríamos presenciado la "cristalización" de una aspiración de la Pirmer Ministro Británica y de su Gobierno en cuanto a su "rol" y el del Reino Unido en el plano internacional. Esto, vuelvo a reiterar, al menos desde la perspectiva de Londres.

12. Dicha "cristalización", acontecida en la reciente cumbre de la OTAN que sabemos según prensa británica, informado esta vía, fue de inspiración de la Primer Ministro, parecería formar parte de un proceso. Este "proceso" para el caso británico parecería tener los visos de culminar en 1989. En el próximo año, según lo dicho en el "Guardian" adjunto [ver Nota al párrafo 2 de I, supra], tendrá lugar la celebración en Londres del 40º Aniversario de creación de la Alianza Atlántica.

Incluso a riesgo de cometer un exceso, salvo desarrollos imprevistos, para esa circunstancia y temporada ya se habrá electo o será inminente el nuevo Presidente de los EE.UU., figura y persona, citada en diversos despachos periodísticos informados esta vía, a la que la Sra. Thatcher le "devolverá" el "manto de mando" de la Alianza Atlántica.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Thatcher seizes initiative to grab alliance mantle

Hella Pick,
Diplomatic Correspondent

PRESIDENT Reagan had nodded off when Mrs Thatcher, alert but impatient, decided that she had heard enough generalisations on the glories of Nato, and was unwilling to wait for her turn to address the closed session of this week's summit.

"I am going to introduce common sense," she informed Lord Carrington, Nato's secretary-general. Taking the floor, she launched into a bloodcurdling analysis of the Soviet Union's military potential. Nato must not allow itself to be seduced by Mr Gorbachev, whose goal, she remained convinced was to divide Western Europe from the US, to denuclearise the Europeans and then leave them at the mercy of the Russian bear.

Next morning, Nato's leaders were treated to another lecture from the Prime Minister. This time, they were advised that praise must be given where praise was due: Mr Gorbachev was bold, courageous, intent on introducing more freedom into the Soviet Union, and was ready to take his troops out of Afghanistan.

In her most withering tones, she informed journalists afterwards that there was not the slightest inconsistency in breathing blood and thunder one moment, and offering Mr Gorbachev her personal seal of approval in the next.

After all, she had done the talent-spotting in the first place; she had said that she could do business with him before anyone else. Now the rest of the world was following her initiative.

Mrs Thatcher's blazing assurance at the summit produced the same kind of awe and frustration that similar performances evoked at EEC summits. This summit, she proclaimed, was about "strong defences, about deterrence and about East-West dialogue." But above all this summit, with President Reagan already so visibly in his twilight days, was about alliance leadership.

There was scarcely another contender. The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, preoccupied with his Middle East peace initiative, made no serious attempt to become a caretaker leader for President Reagan; the French, half in Nato and half out, were preoccupied with their own presidential election politics; and, Chancellor Kohl, lacking drive, was fumbling defensively against the Thatcher onslaught to modernise short-range nuclear weapons.

None of the other members of the 16-country alliance were even in the running.

Electoral officers were not required to pronounce Mrs. Thatcher the winner in the Nato leadership stakes. It is hers at least until the next US president makes his appearance on the international stage. Her ability to dominate the alliance was not in doubt. But there were widespread reservations about her dogmatic approach to the issues facing Nato as it prepared to celebrate its 40th anniversary in London next year.

Her views on Nato were concrete hard. Even though she permitted the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to make some modest concessions during the drafting of this week's summit declarations on the way ahead in East-West conventional arms negotiations and in broader Nato strategy, she scrabbled it all back at her press conference.

The word "modernisation" had been replaced by "up-dating when necessary," Mrs Thatcher proclaimed. The alliance had agreed that nuclear as well as conventional weapons were to be kept modern.

Although fully aware that the summit had shelved the issue of East-West negotiations on short-range nuclear weapons, Mrs Thatcher, who has claimed this is a life-and death issue, made it clear that she would veto such negotiations into the foreseeable future.

The Prime Minister said she was convinced the alliance policies that have shaped Nato until now remain fully valid. Nothing has happened in the Soviet Union that would justify new assumptions about the inherent aggressiveness of Soviet foreign policy. While the Prime Minister welcomed "new thinking" in the Soviet Union, she opposed any new thinking in Nato.

Public opinion may not support such immobility. Pressure to rethink Nato doctrine was considerable — even though she successfully ignored it.

THE GUARDIAN (P. 6) 5-MAR-88

Britain's key role in drive for Mid-East peace conference

By Con Coughlin in Jerusalem

BRITAIN IS playing a key behind-the-scenes role in efforts to organise an international Middle East peace conference, with Mrs Thatcher using her personal friendship with King Hussein and the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Peres, to resolve differences between the two leaders.

Mrs Thatcher took much of the credit in April last year for helping Mr Peres and King Hussein during secret negotiations in London to sign an outline agreement on arrangements for an international conference.

[redacted] Shultz, the American Secretary of State.

It provides for direct negotiations between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under the auspices of an international conference comprising the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and other interested parties.

The agreement failed because of the refusal by Mr Shamir, Israel's Prime Minister, to attend an international conference and Mr Peres's failure to dissolve the coalition government.

Mrs Thatcher's main contribution to the agreement was to persuade King Hussein that any settlement must come as a result of direct negotiations with Israel and not through the international conference, whose role would simply be to endorse the final agreement.

With the Hussein-Peres accord now forming the cornerstone of the American initiative, Mrs Thatcher and her Foreign Office advisers are again helping to resolve differences between the two sides.

In particular Mrs Thatcher has been using her influence with King Hussein to persuade him to moderate his objections.

Angered by Israel's handling of the unrest in the West Bank and Gaza, King Hussein withdrew his offer to form a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

This would have seriously jeopardised the American initiative as the only recognised representative of the Palestinians is the Palestine Liberation Organisation, an organisation with which both America and Israel refuse to deal.

When Mr Shultz saw King Hussein in London on Monday night he was adamant about independent Palestinian representation.

But by the time Mr Shultz returned to London after the Nato summit on Thursday night, King Hussein had changed his mind.

Diplomatic sources attribute the change to the intervention of the Foreign Office.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

(P.6) 5-MAR-88

— FIN TRANSMISION

2

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES FECHA: 8 Feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 128 CANT. FS.: 3

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: MALVINAS - DEFENSA

	FIRMA	FECHA
SEC. RELACIONES INT.		
DICCION GRAL. MTERIO		
SUBSEC. ASUNT. ESPEC.		
DCCION MALVINAS		
DCCION PRENSA		

HR

RE.: MALVINAS

MANIOBRA FUERZA RAPIDO DESPLIEGUE

Adjunto información remitida hoy 11 a la Cancillería para exclusivo conocimiento esa Representación, efectos facilitar eventuales tareas coordinación.

Ruego comunicarse con Cancillería, Subsecretaría Asuntos Especiales, o quién estime corresponda, efectos manejo información.

Ministro

RE.: MALVINAS

MANIOBRA FUERZA RAPIDO DESPLIEGUE

EJERCICIO "FIRE FOCUS" ENTRE EL 7 Y EL 31 MARZO

Adjunto papel del Foreign Office, presuntamente para distribución a prensa, que hoy 11 a las 16 Hs. local fue entregado a funcionario Embajada Brasil por alterno del Departamento de Malvinas y Argentina de dicha Cancillería británica.

Anuncio en Comunes sería a partir 19 Hs. de hoy 11.

Según funcionario Foreign Office Embajada Brasil viene a ser primer Gobierno se le anuncian dichas maniobras. Producido anuncio se informará a Suiza para por su intermedio notificarnos. Tambien se le comunicará a Gobierno Uruguayo.

OBSERVACIONES:

Tres aspectos merecen notarse:

1. A raíz conversación con Embajador Beltramino, chequié con Embajada Brasil y puedo confirmar, como surge de párrafo arriba, información a Brasil fue en forma independiente y no como representantes nuestros intereses. No obstante, se mantiene dato es primera vez que anticipan a Embajada Brasil medida vinculada con Argentina.

2. Tiempo media entre anuncio y fecha realización maniobra.

3. De envios anteriores, Facs. Nro. 128 del 8 cte. relativo "nivel amenaza" sobre Islas, viene a ser información pertinente.

NOTA:

Presente información, objeto facilitar eventuales tareas coordinación, es tambien remitida a Delargenu, Embargentinas París, Washington y Emarpán para su exclusivo conocimiento con ruego se comuniquen con Subsecretaría Asuntos Especiales efectos ese Ministerio estime.

Les adjunto tambien copia Facs. Nro. 128 citado.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

187

UK TO PRACTISE RAPID REINFORCEMENT OF FALKLANDS

1. An exercise to practise the United Kingdom's capability for rapid reinforcement of the Falkland Islands in case of emergency is to be held from 7 to 31 March 1988.

2. Mr Ian Stewart, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, announced the exercise, nicknamed FIRE FOCUS, in the House of Commons today. The exercise will involve the deployment of RAF Phantom aircraft and significant numbers of troops, who will be airlifted to the Falklands to join soldiers currently serving in the Falkland Islands Garrison.

3. Following the reinforcement phase, there will be some unit exercises to take advantage of the excellent training facilities in the Islands.

4. The ability to amount a rapid reinforcement has been the basis of the UK's contingency planning to ensure the security of the Falkland Islands in case of need since the opening of the airport at Mount Pleasant. The existence of a reinforcement capability has allowed some reductions to be made in the strength of the normal peacetime garrison.

5. The British Government has made clear its intention to mount exercises from time to time to practise the reinforcment capability. This is the first exercise to involve the movement of significant numbers of troops and quantities of equipment.

6. This exercise has been planned for some time, and does not reflect any increase in tension in the area. The British Government's commitment to maintaining the security of the Falkland Islands is very clearly on record: Exercise FIRE FOCUS is simply the means of practising its ability to discharge this commitment should the need ever arise.

C/

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES — FECHA: 8 Feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 128 — CANT. FS.: 3

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: MALVINAS - DEFENSA

	FIRMA	FECHA
SEC. RELACIONES INT.		
DICCION GRAL. MTERIO		
SUBSEC. ASUNT. ESPEC.		
DCCION MALVINAS		
DCCION PRENSA		

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RE.: MALVINAS

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Les adjunto tambien copia Facs. Nro. 128 citado.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

RE.: MALVINAS

MANIOBRA FUERZA RAPIDO DESPLIEGUE

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Juan E... ...
Ministro

14

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA — FECHA: 11.2.88

FACSIMIL NRO: 018 — CANT. FS.: 7

TRANSMITIO: Fleming

ASUNTO: Maniobras "Fire Focus"

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

ALVINAS - DEFENSA

1) INVARIABILIDAD NIVEL AMENAZA ARGENTINA

2) EXTENSION ESTADA TROPA

Adjunto recortes sobres temas de referencia.

Primero atribuye a Almirante Fieldhouse , Jefe Estado Mayor, que "nivel amenaza" Argentina respecto a Islas no ha cambiado debido reciente insubordinación militar.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

'Threat' remains

Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Chief of Defence Staff, said on a visit to the Falklands that he perceived no change in the "level of threat" from Argentina as a result of the recent attempted mutiny in the Argentine forces. — AP

DAILY TELEGRAPH (P. 7)
8 FEBRERO '88

Falklands duty may be extended

The Chief of the Defence Staff, Adml Sir John Fieldhouse, speaking during a routine visit to the Falklands, has warned Servicemen that the present four-month tours of duty in the islands might be extended 'to provide more continuity.

Sir John said he was delighted that there were still good relations between the military and civilian populations.

DAILY TELEGRAPH (P. 9)
8 FEBRERO '88

FIN TRANSMISION

(4)

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 12 Feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 24 CANT.FS.: 2

TRANSMITIÓ: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "Fire Focus" (II)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

(6)

/149

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (III)

COMUNICADO PRENSA MINISTERIO DEFENSA

Mis Facs. Nros. 146 (I) y 148 (II) de ayer 11 y hoy 12.

Adjunto texto comunicado distribuído a la prensa ayer 11 por Miniaytario Defensa.

Text es análogo con remitido esta vía por facs. citado supra. Unica diferencia formato radica en membrete.

NOTA:

Texto remítese a mismos destinos que ayer 11.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Hoja 2 de 2 / 149

Issued by: Public Relations (Centre), Ministry of Defence, Main Building, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HB. Tel: 01-218 7924/7931

12/88

February 11, 1988

UK TO PRACTISE RAPID REINFORCEMENT OF FALKLANDS

An exercise to practise the United Kingdom's capability for rapid reinforcement of the Falkland Islands in case of emergency is to be held from 7 to 31 March 1988.

Mr Ian Stewart, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, announced the exercise, nicknamed Fire Focus, in the House of Commons today. The exercise will involve the deployment of RAF Phantom aircraft and significant numbers of troops, who will be airlifted to the Falklands to join soldiers currently serving in the Falkland Islands Garrison.

Following the reinforcement phase, there will be some unit exercises to take advantage of the excellent training facilities in the Islands.

The ability to mount a rapid reinforcement has been the basis of the UK's contingency planning to ensure the security of the Falkland Islands in case of need since the opening of the airport at Mount Pleasant. The existence of a reinforcement capability has allowed some reductions to be made in the strength of the normal peacetime garrison.

The British Government has made clear its intention to mount exercises from time to time to practise the reinforcement capability. This is the first exercise to involve the movement of significant numbers of troops and quantities of equipment.

This exercise has been planned for some time and does not reflect any increase in tension in the area. The British Government's commitment to maintaining the security of the Falkland Islands is very clearly on record. Exercise Fire Focus is simply the means of practising its ability to discharge this commitment should the need ever arise.

— FIN TRANSMISION —

1163

5

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 12 Feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 27 CANT.FS.: 3

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "Fire Focus" (VI)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (VI)

DECLARACION VOCERO FOREIGN OFFICE

REFLEJO DECLARACION GOBIERNO ARGENTINO

I) DECLARACION VOCERO FOREIGN OFFICE

Transcribo texto declaración emitido Conferencia prensa mediodía hoy 12 conforme me fuera leído, anticipado telefonicamente ese Ministerio, debido no ha sido publicada versión escrita:

"Our excercise "Fire Focus" is not in any way designed to highten tension in the South Atlantic and Swiss will be in touch with Argentine authorities today to give the background to excercise".

II) PRENSA ESCRITA

REACCION GOBIERNO ARGENTINO

Adjunto recortes del único vespertino londinense, "Evening Standard", que da cuenta maniobra y de reacción nuestro Gobierno pero en dos partes distintas del mismo.

NOTA: Merece tenerse presente que por facs. Nro. 148 de hoy 12 se remitió transcripción servicio mundial BBC que da cuenta nuestra reacción.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Falklands test for troops

BRITAIN is to repeat the military dash to the Falklands which won the islands back from Argentina six years ago.

But this time when the troops land there won't be a shot fired in anger.

Operation Fire Focus is an elaborate exercise to practise Britain's ability to reinforce the Falklands in an emergency.

It will involve deploying RAF Phantoms and flying in large numbers of troops to join those already in the Falklands garrison. It starts on March 7 and will last until the end of the month.

After the redeployment test, there will be a series of training exercises in the islands.

EVENING STANDARD (P.2)
12 FEBRERO '88

Falklands protest

BUENOS AIRES: Argentina has denounced Britain's plans to hold military manoeuvres around the Falkland Islands, over which the two countries fought in 1982.

The Foreign Ministry announced that British forces would stage military exercises between March 7 and 31 to practise rapid reinforcement of the islands in case of an emergency.

EVENING STANDARD (P.12)
12 FEBRERO '88

FIN TRANSMISION

6

TRANSMITIDO	
DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA	FECHA: 12 Feb 88
FACSIMIL NRO: 30	CANT. FS.: 2
TRANSMITIO: MOLINO	

ASUNTO: Retroceso Popularidad Partido Conservador

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: AUMENTO POPULARIDAD LABORISMO.

Adjunto encuesta "Marplan" publicada en "*Guardian*" de hoy 12

Conservadores habrían reducido margen popularidad a 1 punto porcentual con relación Laborismo..

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Alliance woe helps Labour poll surge

Guardian Marplan

Martin Linton

LABOUR has reached a six-year high in the Guardian Marplan Index with a February rating of 42 per cent, one point behind the Government at 43 per cent.

The rise in Labour's support, putting it through the 40 per cent "barrier" for the first time since the Marplan index started its monthly record of public opinion in 1982, appears to be a result of the crisis in the National Health Service. Polling started two days after the nurses' day of action.

But the Government has not suffered yet from the chorus of criticism it has faced from the nurses and the opposition. Its support has, in fact, gone up by one per cent in the last month and is at exactly the same level as its vote in last summer's general election.

It is the Alliance parties that have suffered, dropping from 17 to 14 per cent after the fiasco of their merger negotiations and the divisions revealed by their conferences at Blackpool and Sheffield over the last month.

That will do nothing to spoil Mr Neil Kinnock's relief that his party has cleared the 40 per cent hurdle which Labour leaders began to feel was an invisible barrier before the election.

Other polls have occasionally put Labour above 40 per cent, and Labour has twice reached 40 per cent in Marplan. But on both the earlier occasions — in February 1984 and September 1986 — its support has immediately started to recede again.

It could easily do the same again since public opinion has been more than usually volatile over the last few months and the polls have recorded rapid fluctuations. Last month's Marplan Index in the Guardian put the Conservatives just 2 per cent ahead, but a week later Gallup gave them a lead of 7½ per cent.

They put the Conservatives at 45½, Labour at 37 and the Alliance, then in the middle of its merger negotiations row, down at 15. But at the end of January, Mori gave the Government a commanding 14 point lead with the Conservatives at 50, with Labour at 36 and the Alliance at 12.

	Now	Jan	Dec	Nov	Elec
Con	43	42	47	(46)	43
Lab	42	40	37	(33)	32
Lib/SDP	14	17	13	(17)	23
Other	1	2	3	(3)	2
Con lead	+1	+2	+10	+13	+11

What the Marplan poll appears to show is that disillusioned Alliance supporters, who have been drifting away since the merger negotiations and the ill-feeling and public acrimony which came in its wake, are moving in greater numbers to Labour.

These are the very voters that Mr Kinnock has made it his job to attract to Labour. But he will be only too aware that their support is likely to be highly volatile. It could be lost as easily as it is gained if internal divisions in the Labour Party match those in the Alliance.

Many of these voters may have suspended judgment on the Alliance until March when the new merged party, the Social and Liberal Democrats, is finally launched and Dr Owen's continuing SDP is relaunched and will decide then where to put their support.

But the Government will be worried by Labour's showing. Many Conservatives had begun to believe after the January polls that they could come through the NHS crisis unscathed.

● Marplan interviewed 1,276 adults aged 18-plus in 103 randomly selected constituencies countrywide. Interviews were conducted face-to-face between February 5 and 9.

GUARDIAN
12 FEB. 88
PAG. 1

FIN TRANSMISION

6 bis

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 12 Feb 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 33 CANT. FS.: 1

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "Fire Focus" (VII)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (VII)

SENTIDO NOMENCLATURA EJERCICIOS

Diplomático Embajada Brasil concurrió a Foreign Office me manifestó:

a) Funcionario británico (Nivel Sub-Jefe Depto., como ya informado hoy esta vía) se demostró a la "defensiva" y "explicativo", coincidiendo así con pareceres Uruguay y Perú.

b) En cuanto terminología nomnclatura le fue explicado "FIRE" es acrónimo:

"F": Falkland

"I": Islands

"R": Reinforcement

"E": Excercise

"Focus" carecería de ese sentido.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

FIN TRANSMISION

PPL

EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA EN FRANCIA

COMUNICACIONES

TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO RECIBIDO

TEXTO Nº

CITEL EUROPA 52

MUY URGENTE

PARA SER DISTRIBUIDA A TODAS LAS REPRESENTACIONES DIPLOMATICAS DE LA REPUBLICA EN EL EXTERIOR

DECLARACION DEL SENOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO DE ARGENTINA, DR. DANTE CAPUTO ANTE EL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE 'SITUACION GENERADA EN EL ATLANTICO SUR COMO CONSECUENCIA DE LA DECISION DEL GOBIERNO BRITANICO DE REALIZAR MANIOBRAS MILITARES EN LAS ISLAS MALVINAS'.
NUEVA YORK, 17 DE MARZO DE 1988.-

SENOR PRESIDENTE:

PERMITAME QUE COMIENCE EXPRESANDOLE MIS FELICITACIONES PERSONALES POR EJERCER USTED LA PRESIDENCIA DEL CONSEJO DURANTE EL MES DE MARZO. NO TENGO NINGUNA DUDA DE QUE SU CONDUCCION REPRESENTARA UNA CONTRIBUCION EFECTIVA AL EXITO DE LAS TAREAS DE ESTE IMPORTANTISIMO ORGANO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS. POR OTRO LADO, REPRESENTA USTED A YUGOSLAVIA, PAIS CON EL QUE LA ARGENTINA MANTIENE FRUCTIFERAS RELACIONES POLITICAS Y DE AMISTAD.
TAMBIEN DESEO SALUDAR A SU PREDECESOR, EL DISTINGUIDO REPRESENTATNTE PERMANENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, EMBAJADOR VERNON A. WALTERS, QUIEN CON SU RECONOCIDA EFICACIA PRESIDIERA EL CONSEJO EN FEBRERO PASADO.

SENOR PRESIDENTE,

QUIERO EXPRESAR MI AGRADECIMIENTO POR ESTA REUNION DEL CONSEJO LA QUE, A INSTANCIAS DE MI PAIS, ESTARA DEDICADA A LA CONSIDERACION DE LA SITUACION GENERADA EN EL ATLANTICO SUR COMO CONSECUENCIA DE LA DECISION DEL GOBIERNO BRITANICO DE REALIZAR MANIOBRAS MILITARES EN LAS ISLAS MALVINAS DURANTE ESTE MES DE MARZO, SEGUN LO ANUNCIARA PUBLICAMENTE ESE GOBIERNO EL DIA 11 DE FEBRERO PASADO.

TOME CONOCIMIENTO:

Cancillería:
Centro Cultural:
Prensa:
Consulado General:

U.N.E.S.C.O.:
Concejería Económica:
Agreduría Militar:
Agregaduría Naval:
Agregaduría Aeronáutica:

EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA EN FRANCIA

COMUNICACIONES

TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO RECIBIDO

TEXTO Nº

HEMOS PEDIDO ESTA CONVOCATORIA PARA EXPRESAR NUESTRA GRAVE PREOCUPACION, UNA PREOCUPACION QUE SABEMOS COMPARTIDA POR LOS PAISES DE NUESTRA REGION Y POR TODOS AQUELLOS QUE, RESPETUOSOS DE LOS PROPOSITOS Y PRINCIPIOS DE LA CARTA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS, EN ESPECIAL DE SU ARTICULO PRIMERO, DIERON SU APOYO MASIVO A LAS SUCESIVAS RESOLUCIONES DE LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL QUE EXHORTAN AL DIALOGO DIPLOMATICO Y A LA SOLUCION NEGOCIADA DE LA DISPUTA DE MALVINAS.

SENOR PRESIDENTE,

DESDE EL RESTABLECIMIENTO DE LA DEMOCRACIA EN MI PAIS EN 1983, LA ARGENTINA HA DADO TODAS LAS MUESTRAS POSIBLES DE SU FIRME VOLUNTAD PARA BUSCAR UNA SOLUCION NEGOCIADA DE LA DISPUTA CON EL REINO UNIDO SOBRE LAS ISLAS MALVINAS. EN CONSECUENCIA, TODAS NUESTRAS INICIATIVAS, TODOS NUESTROS ACTOS, NUESTRA CONDUCTA EN DEFINITIVA, HAN SIDO PACIFICOS.

DECLARACIONES PUBLICAS EN LOS MAS DIVERSOS FOROS MULTILATERALES, PROPUESTAS FORMALES AL REINO UNIDO, EN FIN -Y SOBRE TODO- NUESTRA ACCION EL EL MARCO DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS, SON LA PRUEBA INCONTESTABLE, LA EVIDENCIA, DE NUESTRA CONVICCION QUE ES SOLO LA ACCION DIPLOMATICA LA QUE DEBE RESOLVER EL CONFLICTO ENTRE LAS NACIONES. AFIRMACION SENCILLA Y TREMENDA A LA VEZ, COMO QUE DE SU RESPETO O DE SU INCUMPLIMIENTO SUELEN DEPENDER LA GUERRA Y LA PAZ. POR ESO, SENOR PRESIDENTE, LA CARTA DE NUESTRA ORGANIZACION EMPIEZA POR ALLI, COMIENZA POR RECLAMAR LA SOLUCION NEGOCIADA DE TODAS LAS DISPUTAS. POR ESO VENIMOS A ESTE CONSEJO, PORQUE ESTE ORGANO ES EL QUE TIENE LA RESPONSABILIDAD PRINCIPAL DEL MANTENIMIENTO DE LA PAZ Y LA SEGURIDAD. PORQUE SENTIMOS QUE UNA VEZ MAS EL REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETANA DESCONOCE LA BASE MISMA DE LA SOLUCION RACIONAL DE LOS CONFLICTOS ENTRE LOS ESTADOS.

DURANTE TODOS ESTOS ANOS EL GOBIERNO BRITANICO HA VOTADO CONTRA UNA RESOLUCION QUE SIN PREJUICIOS LLAMABA A LA NEGOCIACION SOBRE TODOS LOS ASPECTOS DE SU DISPUTA CON LA

TOME CONOCIMIENTO:

Cancillería:
Centro Cultural:
Prensa:
Consulado General:

U.N.E.S.C.O.:
Concejería Económica:
Agreduría Militar:
Agregaduría Naval:
Agregaduría Aeronáutica:

EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA EN FRANCIA

COMUNICACIONES

TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO RECIBIDO

TEXTO Nº

ARGENTINA. TAL ES EL CASO DE LAS RESOLUCIONES DE LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40 Y 42/19. A LA VEZ QUE HACIA ESTO, A LA VEZ QUE VOTABA EN CONTRA, CONSTRUIA LA LLAMADA 'FORTALEZA MALVINAS', INAUGURABA UN AEROPUERTO ESTRATEGICO EN LAS ISLAS HASTA QUE HOY, PROFUNDIZANDO ESTA POSICION, DECIDE UNA EXHIBICION DE FUERZA EN EL ATLANTICO SUR. ASI LA EVIDENCIA SE COMPLETA: NO SOLO SE VOTA CONTRA LA RESOLUCION SINO QUE ADEMAS, COHERENTEMENTE, SE EXHIBE LA FUERZA. EL CONSEJO SABRA APRECIAR EL CONTRASTE ENTRE ESTA CONDUCTA Y LA EXHIBIDA POR NUESTRO PAIS.

SENOR PRESIDENTE,

TAL COMO HE DICHO, EL REINO UNIDO ANUNCIO QUE DURANTE EL MES DE MARZO DESARROLLARIA MANIOBRAS MILITARES EN LA ZONA DE LAS ISLAS MALVINAS. COMO SE DESPRENDE DEL ANUNCIO OFICIAL EFECTUADO POR EL MINISTRO DE DEFENSA DE ESE PAIS EN LA CAMARA DE LOS COMUNES, EL 11 DE FEBRERO, LA ACCION INVOLUCRA UNA MOVILIZACION EN GRAN ESCALA DE SOLDADOS Y RECURSOS BELICOS AL TERRITORIO EN DISPUTA.

SEGURAMENTE ESCUCHAREMOS DENTRO DE ALGUNOS INSTANTES, CUANDO INTERVENGA LA DELEGACION BRITANICA, UNA EXPLICACION POR LA CUAL EL PROPOSITO DE ESTOS EJERCICIOS ES CONFIRMAR LA CAPACIDAD DE RAPIDO REFUERZO DE LAS INSTALACIONES ALEGADAMENTE DEFENSIVAS DE LAS ISLAS. POR SUPUESTO TENEMOS SOBRADOS MOTIVOS PARA PENSAR QUE ESE OBJETIVO NO REFLEJA LAS VERDADERAS INTENCIONES DEL REINO UNIDO. CIERTO, PODRIAMOS INTERNARNOS EN DISTINTAS HIPOTESIS QUE NOS AYUDARAN A INTERPRETAR LA INTENCION DEL REINO UNIDO. PERO, MAS ALLA DE QUE SEA BUENO REALIZAR ESE ANALISIS EN ALGUNA OCASION, MAS NOS VALE HOY PREOCUPARNOS POR LA EVIDENCIA ANTES QUE POR LAS CONJETURAS Y LO EVIDENTE ES QUE EL REINO UNIDO TOMA ESTA ACTITUD MIENTRAS SE DESARROLLABAN, DE MANERA INDIRECTA, CONTACTOS TENDIENTES A CREAR, MECANISMOS QUE EVITARAN INCIDENTES MILITARES EN EL ATLANTICO SUR. ALGUNOS PAISES AMIGOS, SON TESTIGOS DE ESTA AFIRMACION.

ENTONCES, COMO PODEMOS INTERPRETAR LA ACTITUD DE UN PAIS QUE, MAS ALLA DE SUS ARGUMENTOS, DE SUS RAZONES APARENTES,

TOME CONOCIMIENTO:

Cancillería:
Centro Cultural:
Prensa:
Consulado General:

U.N.E.S.C.O.:
Concejería Económica:
Agreduría Militar:
Agregaduría Naval:
Agregaduría Aeronáutica:

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EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA EN FRANCIA

COMUNICACIONES

TELEGRAMA ORDINARIO RECIBIDO

TEXTO Nº

DECIDE EL DESPLIEGUE MILITAR MIENTRAS SE DISCUTE COMO EVITAR DESPLIEGUES MILITARES? COMO INTERPRETAR LA ACTITUD DE UN PAIS QUE, COMO HE DICHO, VOTA EN CONTRA DE RESOLUCIONES QUE LLAMAN A LA NEGOCIACION Y QUE ADEMAS, CONTRARIANDO LA VOLUNTAD DE LA MAYORIA DE LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL, EXHIBE LA FUERZA COMO RESPUESTA A LOS PEDIDOS DE LA ASAMBLEA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS? Y DONDE HACE ESTO? EN EL ATLANTICO SUR, EN LA MISMA AREA QUE LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL DECLARARA ZONA DE PAZ Y COOPERACION POR UNA INICIATIVA DE BRASIL Y CON EL VOTO POSITIVO BRITANICO.

ENTONCES LO QUE VENIMOS A PLANTEAR A ESTE CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD NO ES SOLO LA GRAVEDAD DE ESTE HECHO EN SI MISMO, CREADOR DE TENSIONES Y DE INSEGURIDADES, SINO A ESTE HECHO COMO EVIDENCIA DE UNA ACTITUD QUE ES PELIGROSA PARA LA PAZ INTERNACIONAL. SI ALGO FALTABA PARA RENDIRSE A LA EVIDENCIA DE CUAL ES LA POSICION DEL REINO UNIDO, AQUI TENEMOS ESTA PELIGROSA SITUACION.

HOY TENDRAN USTEDES QUE EVALUAR LA ACTITUD DE UN GOBIERNO QUE, NO OBSTANTE HABER APOYADO EN LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL DECISIONES DESTINADAS A REDUCIR LA PRESENCIA Y LAS ACTIVIDADES MILITARES EN EL ATLANTICO SUR, ACTUA EN FORMA DIAMETRALMENTE OPUESTA A ESAS DECISIONES. PERO ADEMAS DE EVALUAR ESA ACTITUD, EL GOBIERNO ARGENTINO CREE AUN MAS IMPORTANTE EVALUAR LAS CONSECUENCIAS DE ESA ACTITUD. QUIERO DECIR, SENOR PRESIDENTE, QUE NO SE TRATA SOLO DE QUE ESTA DECISION BRITANICA CONSTITUYA UNA VERDADERA FUENTE DE INSEGURIDAD PARA LOS ARGENTINOS TAMPOCO ES SOLO CUESTION DE QUE A TRAVES DE ESTAS ACCIONES SE INTENTE CONSOLIDAR EL DOMINIO COLONIAL SOBRE LAS ISLAS MALVINAS -RAZONES ESTAS POR CIERTO SUFICIENTES PARA ACUDIR A ESTE CONSEJO- SINO QUE ADEMAS, SE TRATA DE QUE ESTA ACTITUD BRITANICA NOS AFECTA A TODOS. POR LO PRONTO A TODOS LOS LATINOAMERICANOS, PERO TAMBIEN A TODOS LOS MIEMBROS DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS. PORQUE SE DESCONOCE INSISTO, Y ESTE ES MI ARGUMENTO PRINCIPAL, A LAS NEGOCIACI
ONES COMO LA BASE PARA LA SOLUCION DE LAS CONTROVERSIAS.

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QUIZAS OIGAMOS EN ALGUNOS MINUTOS DECIR QUE EL REINO UNIDO SIEMPRE HA ESTADO ABIERTO A LAS NEGOCIACIONES. CLARO ESTA, A NEGOCIACIONES QUE DEJEN EXPLICITAMENTE DE LADO EL TEMA QUE ORIG
NO Y MANTIENE ABIERTA LA DISPUTA, ES DECIR AL TEMA DE LA SOBERANIA. PROBABLEMENTE TAMBIEN ESCUCHEMOS QUE LO REALISTA ES EMPEZAR POR LO QUE SE HA DADO EN LLAMAR MEDIDAS DE CREACION DE CONFIANZA RECIPROCA.

ME PERMITO DESDE YA PREVENIR SOBRE ESTOS DOS RAZONAMIENTOS. PRIMERO: COMO PRETENDER QUE LA ARGENTINA ACEPTE LO IMPOSIBLE COMO CONDICION PARA NEGOCIAR? SEGUNDO: COMO ENTENDER LA CREACION DE LA CONFIANZA RECIPROCA POR PARTE DE UN PAIS QUE, EN EL MOMENTO MENOS EXPLICABLE, DECIDE PRODUCIR MANIOBRAS MILITARES EN LA ZONA EN DISPUTA?

ESTE ES EL MOTIVO CENTRAL DE PREOCUPACION QUE NOS TRAE A ESTE CONSEJO: ESTAS MANIOBRAS, COMO UNA EXPRESION CONTUNDENTE DE LA VOLUNTAD DE NO NEGOCIAR, DE NO RESOLVER PACIFICAMENTE LA DISPUTA CON LA ARGENTINA. TENEMOS, COMO INDIQUE, RAZONES PARA PENSAR QUE ESTA PREOCUPACION NO ES SOLO ARGENTINA. LA ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS HA EXPRESADO DE MANERA CATEGORICA SU GRAVE INQUIETUD A TRAVES DE UNA RESOLUCION, QUE ACOMPANO LA CASI TOTALID
AD DE
DE UNA RESOLUCION, QUE ACOMPANO LA CASI TOTALIDAD DE LOS PAISES DE AMERICA LATINA Y DEL CARIBE, PIDIENDO LA SUSPENSION DE ESTAS MANIOBRAS. EL MECANISMO DE CONSULTA Y CONCERTACION POLITICA, INTEGRADO POR OCHO PAISES LATINOAMERICANOS, DENUNCIO LA ACTITUD DEL REINO UNIDO. AYER EL MOVIMIENTO DE PAISES NO ALINEADOS HA EXPRESADO LA MISMA PREOCUPACION.

SI, ESTAMOS SEGUROS, SENOR PRESIDENTE, DE QUE LA GRAN MAYORIA DE LOS MIEMBROS DE ESTE CONSEJO Y DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS COINCIDE CON NUESTRA PERPLEJIDAD Y PREOCUPACION. INSISTO QUE LO QUE ESTA EN CONSIDERACION, LO QUE HA MOVIDO A LA ARGENTINA, A AMERICA LATINA Y A OTROS PAISES DE FUERA DE LA REGION A PROTESTAR POR LA DECISION BRITANICA, ES LA IMPRUDENCIA Y GRATUIDAD DE UNA MEDIDA QUE PONE EN PELIGRO

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ESFUERZOS SERIOS POR CONSEGUIR QUE LAS PARTES, EN UNA GRAVE DISPUTA COMO ESTA, SE SIENTEN A NEGOCIAR PARA RESOLVER PACIFICAMENTE SUS DIFERENCIAS.

LA CONDUCTA DE LOS MIEMBROS PERMANENTES DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD TIENE UN IMPACTO DIRECTO SOBRE LA CREDIBILIDAD DEL SISTEMA DE SEGURIDAD COLECTIVO CONSAGRADO EN LA CARTA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS. SI UN MIEMBRO PERMANENTE DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD DECIDE COLOCARSE POR ENCIMA DE LA CARTA, DESCONOCIENDO, POR EJEMPLO, SU OBLIGACION DE BUSCAR LA SOLUCION PACIFICA DE LAS DISPUTAS DE LA CUAL ES PARTE: QUE PODEMOS ESPERAR DE OTROS PAISES? EL DESCONOCIMIENTO DE LA CARTA POR PARTE DEL REINO UNIDO INDUDABLEMENTE JUEGA EN FAVOR DE LOS INTERESADOS EN EL DESCREDITO E INOPERANCIA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS.

NINGUNA EXCUSA AUTORIZA AL REINO UNIDO A ADOPTAR UNA ACTITUD COMO LA ACTUAL EN EL ATLANTICO SUR O A DESCONOCER SU OBLIGACION DE ENTABLAR NEGOCIACIONES CON LA ARGENTINA PARA RESOLVER PACIFICA Y DEFINITIVAMENTE LA DISPUTA DE SOBERANIA SOBRE LAS ISLAS MALVINAS. ESA OBLIGACION ES OBJETIVA, SURGE DE LA CARTA Y EXISTE MAS ALLA DE SI LAS POSICIONES DE PRINCIPIOS QUE SOSTIENEN AMBOS GOBIERNOS SON O NO FACILMENTE COMPATIBILIZABLES.

SENOR PRESIDENTE,

PERMITAME REGRESAR A UN ARGUMENTO QUE ANUNCIE HACE ALGUNOS INSTANTES, LA FALTA DE MUTUA CREDIBILIDAD ES RECONOCIDAMENTE UN OBSTACULO SIGNIFICATIVO PARA LA PUESTA EN MARCHA DE UN MECANISMO QUE PERMITA SOLUCIONAR LAS DIFERENCIAS ENTRE LA ARGENTINA Y EL REINO UNIDO. ESTE ES UN PROBLEMA REAL, IMPORTANTE Y DE LARGA DATA. AMBOS GOBIERNOS TENEMOS ENTONCES LA RESPONSABILIDAD INELUDIBLE DE ABSTENERNOS DE CUALQUIER MEDIDA QUE PUEDA CONTRIBUIR A AUMENTAR ESA DESCONFIANZA. LA BUENA FE DE AMBOS GOBIERNOS ES UN REQUISITO PREVIO INDISPENSABLE PARA ABORDAR NO SOLO NUESTRAS DIFERENCIAS SOBRE LAS ISLAS MALVINAS, SINO TAMBIEN LOS PROBLEMAS ACCESORIOS DERIVADOS DE ESA DISPUTA O VINCULADOS CON OTROS ASPECTOS CONCRETOS DE LA RELACION.

TOME CONOCIMIENTO:

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EN ESTE CONTEXTO NINGUNA EXCUSA PUEDE JUSTIFICAR ESTA ACTITUD, NI SIQUIERA EL ARGUMENTO BRITANICO DE QUE MI PAIS NO HA DECLARADO AUN LA CESACION FORMAL DE LAS HOSTILIDADES. MUCHAS VECES HEMOS DICHO QUE NO TENDRIAMOS INCONVENIENTES EN SATISFACER ESTE TECNICISMO EN EL CONTEXTO DEL EFECTIVO REINICIO DEL DIALOGO BILATERAL. POR OTRO LADO, SIEMPRE ES BUENO RECORDAR QUE EL PROPIO REINO UNIDO NUNCA DECLARO LA CESACION FORMAL DE LAS HOSTILIDADES DE LA GUERRA DE 1956 CONTRA EGIPTO.

EN DEFINITIVA, SENOR PRESIDENTE, ESTA DECISION DEL REINO UNIDO HA DIBUJADO CON MAS DRAMATISMO CIERTOS INTERROGANTES SOBRE LOS QUE NO TENEMOS RESPUESTA Y QUE PIENSO QUE LOS MIEMBROS DE ESTE CONSEJO TAMPOCO PODRIAN RESOLVER. PORQUE, SI TODO ESTO ES ASI:COMO ENTIENDE EL REINO UNIDO QUE SE PUEDE AVANZAR REALMENTE EN LA SOLUCION DE ESTA DISPUTA?, INICIANDO NEGOCIACIONES CUYA CONDICION SEA LA RENUNCIA ARGENTINA A SU RECLAMO HISTORICO?,
CUAL ES LA VIABILIDAD POLITICA DE UNA PROPUESTA?
SERA QUE SE BUSCA CONFUNDIR LAS ACCIONES DE UNA DICTADURA CON LAS ACCIONES DE UNA DEMOCRACIA?

REALMENTE, FRANCAMENTE: CUANTO TIEMPO PIENSA EL REINO UNIDO QUE UNA POLITICA COMO LA ACTUAL PUEDE MANTENERSE? SI TANTAS VECES HA RECONOCIDO LA EXISTENCIA DE UNA DISPUTA: POR QUE SE OPONE A LA NEGOCIACION?, POR QUE LE TEME A UNA NEGOCIACION?, SERA ACASO POR UNA CUESTION DE PRINCIPIOS? PERO SI ASI FUERA: POR QUE NO LE TEMIO EN EL PASADO CUANDO DECIDIO INICIAR CON MI PAIS NEGOCIACIONES SOBRE LA SOBERANIA DE LAS ISLAS MALVINAS? PORQUE ES BUENO RECORDAR, SENOR PRESIDENTE, EN 1977 EL REINO UNIDO FIRMABA CON EL GOBIERNO DE FACTO DE LA EPOCA UN COMUNICADO CONJUNTO EN EL QUE SE LEE, Y CITO: 'LOS GOBIERNOS DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA Y DEL REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETANA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE HAN ACORDADO MANTENER NEGOCIACIONES A PARTIR DE JUNIO O JULIO DE 1977, LAS QUE SE REFERIRAN A LAS FUTURAS RELACIONES POLITICAS, INCLUYENDO SOBERANIA, CON RELACION A LAS ISLAS MALVINAS, LAS GEORGIAS DEL SUR Y LAS SANDWICH DEL SUR', FIN DE LA CITA.

TOME CONOCIMIENTO:

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SENOR PRESIDENTE, HAY ENTONCES UNA PREGUNTA INEXORABLE: POR QUE EL REINO UNIDO PUDO FIRMAR UN COMUNICADO COMO ESTE CON UNA DICTADURA Y SE OPONE A HACERLO CON EL GOBIERNO DEMOCRATICO DEL PRESIDENTE RAUL ALFONSIN?

MUCHAS GRACIAS SENOR PRESIDENTE.

CONSUJUR

17 MAR 1988 1847 CANCILLERIA

TOME CONOCIMIENTO:

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TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 17 MAR. '88

FACSIMIL NRO: 280 CANT. FS.: 4

TRANSMITIO: FLEMING

ASUNTO: "FOREIGN REPORT"

ARTICULO S/ DEMOCRACIAS

PARA CONOCIMIENTO EMBAJADORES ORTIZ DE ROZAS Y PIRRE

RE.: DECMOCRACIAS EN AMERICA LATINA

Artículo "Foreign Report"

Su Facs. Nro. 44 de ayer 15.

Adjunto artículo.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Confidential

2 de 4/355

Foreign Report

Published by The Economist Publications
25 St James's Street, London SW1A 1HG
1995 December 10 1987

Contents

Disillusioned with democracy?

A recent public-opinion poll taken in Sao Paulo suggested that 18% of those questioned favoured a military takeover unconditionally and another 38% would support one if the constitution were not changed to oblige **President José Sarney** to resign next year. If an election were held now, it might be won by a populist with left-wing credentials, **Leonel Brizola**.

The poll was a sign that disillusion with recently re-established democracy may be growing in Latin America. In some countries, voters who once plumped for pragmatic middle-of-the-road parties are turning leftward or rightward when their governments fail to answer their needs for better medical care and schools, old-age pensions, a fairer distribution of income and for "land for the tiller". The new democracies of the region are not in peril. There are signs, however, that they are being eroded.

Brazil's government, like most in Latin America, has tried to service its foreign debt, reduce inflation and offer its people a better life—and failed. It suspended debt servicing. Inflation remains rampant (12.8% in November alone). And the poor are no better off. **Antonio Delfim Netto**, a former finance minister, says that "never has the gap between the hopes of the masses and the availability of the means been so great."

Many Brazilians have been harsh about their government, which they think is adrift. They grumble that drug-dealers have held new conferences in Rio de Janeiro; buses have been burned; a stone was thrown at the president; rumours of military plots have spread.

In Argentina, **President Raul Alfonsin** has been losing popularity too. In last September's general election, his Radical party fared poorly against the Peronists,

who have a reputation for political gangsterism, and the conservative Democratic Centre Union (UCD). The Peronist gains raised the prospect that the party might win the 1989 presidential election. "If they return to power as they are," Alfonsin said, "there would be an upsurge from within of their past authoritarianism."

The Peronists may be kept out of power by an electoral alliance between the Radicals and UCD. Such a manoeuvre will not, however, end the disillusion in Buenos Aires. Inflation in November alone was 19%. The government hopes the December figure will be 10%.

Peru's 38-year-old president, **Alan Garcia**, who is one of Latin America's most charismatic leaders, has seen his approval rating tumble from 78% last December to 47.2% in September. Inflation is expected to exceed 120% this year. Investment is at a standstill. "Things are going badly, and it's difficult to see how or where they're going to get any better," a western ambassador in Lima commented.

Garcia, a democratic socialist who behaves like an erratic populist, is losing ground to conservatives and the Marxist United Left coalition. The conservatives are furious with him for nationalising banks and insurance companies. The Marxists have called him their principal foe and are capitalising on his economic failures.

Centrists lose ground

In Uruguay, a Gallup poll at the end of June showed a fall in support for the ruling middle-of-the-road Colorado party from 36% in 1985 to 24%. The most popular of the possible presidential candidates for the election in 1989 were two leaders of the leftist Broad Front. Another is a leader of the Colorado party's conservative wing, **ex-President Jorge Pacheco**, who worked closely with the former military regime.

Uruguay is in better shape than Brazil, Argentina and Peru: its GDP may grow by 3%-4% this year. But inflation has been running at about 65%. The country's Catholic bishops said in a statement on November 28th that social tensions were rising and "economic difficulties have impoverished a notable part of the population." They warned of the dangers of radicalisation.

Ecuador's abrasive **President Leon Febres Cordero**, an outspoken free marketeer, has been hobbled by the slump in oil prices and a mudslide which broke the main oil pipeline. He has also been fighting a running battle with a left-of-centre congress. At one point his enemies succeeded in having floating exchange rates declared unconstitutional. His party seems bound to lose the presidential election next year to the candidate of the Democratic Left, **Rodrigo Borja**. The hard left has much support in Ecuador but it is divided between communists and non-communists.

In Colombia, a public-opinion poll on candidates for mayor of Bogota in the election to be held next March indicated that the favourite was **Maria Rojas**, daughter of a former dictator, **Gustavo Rojas Pinilla**, and not the candidates of the two main parties, the Liberals and Conservatives, which are middle-of-the-road. Maria Rojas heads a group which is populist and nationalistic. The hard left in Colombia is mostly in the hills fighting a guerrilla war. Many leftists have accepted a government amnesty and entered civilian politics, but many of these have been killed by death squads.

In El Salvador, **President Napoleon Duarte** was elected on a wave of optimism that his left-of-centre Christian Democratic government would do more for the poor. It has not done much, partly because of the costs of the civil war, the government's ineptitude and its failure to get on well with the business community (which is not investing in the country). Duarte may, however, have offset his vulnerability to attack from the right by accusing the right-wing opposition leader, **Roberto d'Aubuisson**, of complicity in the murder of **Archbishop Oscar Romero**. Duarte has also tried to embarrass his adversaries on the hard left, the Marxist guerrillas, by offering to negotiate a ceasefire. His popularity has nonetheless sagged among the millions who had hoped that democracy would somehow give them a better life.

In Guatemala, **President Vinicio Cerezo** has won a hard campaign to impose higher taxes on the well-to-do with the idea of helping the poor—he called it their "social debt". He wants democracy to be seen to work. But Cerezo's efforts boomeranged when the businessmen victims turned the spotlight on the government's waste and mismanagement of resources.

Like the generals before them, it is hard for elected leaders to show quick results in higher standards of living and more social justice. Many Latin American governments have become unpopular by trying to stop inflation, cut spending and service the foreign debt. The incomes of more than 40% of the urban population are below the poverty line, according to the Inter-American Development Bank. About a third of the urban work force is in the underground economy. People with university degrees are finding it harder to get a job than those without one. Public services have had to be cut. Between 1980 and 1986, the GDP per head of the population fell by 14%— to the level in 1976.

There are no signs that disillusion is leading Latin Americans to reject their new-found democracy. They still enjoy it, and in most countries they turn out to vote in large numbers. Elections allow voters to let off steam without taking to the streets. Nonetheless, disillusion seems to be undermining the political centre.

— Fin transcription —

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 18 Mar 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 286 CANT. FS.: 10

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: "FIRE FOCUS" (C IX)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (CIX)

REUNION CONSEJO SEGURIDAD

COBERTURA PRENSA BRITANICA

REINO UNIDO AISLADO EN DICHO FORO

A) AYER DIA 17 MARZO

I) TELEVISION

1. Noticieros de BBC - 1 (18,00 h), BBC - 1 (21,00 h), ITN - 3 (22,00 h) y programa actualidades "Newsnight" de BBC - 2, dieron cuenta maniobras y reunión Consejo Seguridad.

2. Al refererirse al Consejo Seguridad, BBC - 1 en las dos ocasiones, cronista señaló que diplomaticamente ejercicios han levantado presión sobre Reino Unido para hable sobre las Islas.

3. ITN, Canal 3, informó que Canadá había estado crítico de las maniobras y que desde los EE.UU. para abajo han sido condenadas.

4. "Newsnight" dió breve referencia a maniobras y nuestra protesta al final de su emisión.

5. Noticiero Canal 4 de las 19,00 h que dura 50 minutos omitió noticia.

OBSERVACIONES:

1. Noticia fue dada al promediar los noticieros que son de 30 minutos, salvo Canal 4 y "Newsnight" (45 minutos este último).

2. No obstante, cobertura (fundamentalmente concentrada en imágenes maniobras) y narración que hizo referencias mas breves a aspectos internacionales, dejaron ver que la acción militar británica, si bien alcanzó su objetivo estratégico-militar, diplomaticamente lograron el resultado contrario.

Remitiré transcripciones.

II) RADIO

1. BBC Servicio Mundial

"Madres Plaza de Mayo"

A las 11,00 h local emitió programa de 30 minutos duración cuya copia remitiré ese Ministerio.

Programa fue repetido a las 16,15 Hrs.

2. BBC - 4, local.

"Pobre pequeño país rico"

A las 20,15 h, hasta las 21,00 h transmitió pro grama referido Malvinas, situación interna política y económica.

Portó declaraciones Embajador García del Solar explicando sensatez y razonabilidad postura Gobierno democrático argentino sobre Malvinas. Estoy preparando transcripción dichas partes.

Tenor tratamiento situación económica y política interna fueron de tono comprensivo, al par que de lamentación.

Remitiré copia totalidad programa.

Hoy 18 a las 11,00 Hrs. repiten programa.

B) HOY 18 MARZO

I) RADIO

1. BBC Servicio Mundial

Comenzó a dar noticia Consejo Seguridad a partir noticiero de las 07,00 h local.

La combinó con las maniobras. Haciendo referencia simplista a discurso Señor Canciller, reiteró postura tradicional Gobierno británico materia soberanía.

Adjuntom transcripción.

2. Radio BBC - 4, local

Adjunto transcripción del noticiero de las 08,0 Hrs.

B) PRENSA ESCRITA

1. Prensa seria

De diarios serios solo "Independent", "Guardian" y "Times" dieron cuenta reunión Consejo.

OBSERVACION:

"Times" 'perdió' su seriedad, "Guardian" mantuvo su 'linearidad' e "Independent", periódico que como es sabido no nos tiene simpatía editorial, ¡fue el que a "dientes cerrados" y con economía de expresión, dijo la VERDAD:

"NADIE HABLO EN APOYO DEL REINO UNIDO" en el Consejo de Seguridad

VER

[illegible]

Transcripción frase suelto exime de comentarios adicionales.

2. Tabloides

Solo "Daily Express" da cuenta reunión Consejo y editorializa sobre el tema. Crónica es versión simplificada y distorisionada. Editorial es de "adevertrencia" y menosprecio a países nuestra región. Avala postura criticada internacionalmente a Gobierno británico de privilegiar empleo fuerza a busqueda solución negociada.

Adjunto su totalidad recortes.

OBSERVACIONES:

A título preliminar caben formular siguientes:

1. Habida cuenta situación oficial existente con Reino Unido, cobertura prensa local puede considerarse satisfactoria. El breve e incompleto suelto del "Independent", pese a que omite mencionar intervinierinon tambien los EE.UU. y países de Europa Occidental, lo dice todo.

2. Contrariamente a temor inicial suscripto que maniobras EE.UU. en Honduras fueran a "mezclarse" con las "Fire Focus", ello no sucedió. Las primeras recibieron en todos los medios cobertura mas amplia y de mayor atención. Esta situación prosigue hoy. Es posible que fuertes reacciones contrarias al desplazamiento por Representantes en el Congreso pasadas por la TV británica ayer 17 hayan colaborado a darle una mayor entidad propia la medida estadounidense. Tal sentido cabe recordar que prensa escrita tratara ayer 17 tema, cuya totalidad recortes fueron enviados por Facs. (CVI) esa fecha, solo "Guardian" se refirió a la situación interna en Washington respecto al tema.

3. Cabe no pasar desapercibido que simultaneamente al arribo fecha reunión Consejo, maniobras en Islas comenzaron a difundirse y programas radiales sobre nuestra situación a emitirse. Indudablmente, todo ello viene a formar la imágen de nuestro país localmente.

4. Tambien merece observarse que BBC Servicio Mundial en sus noticieros de hoy 18 "redujo" o "sintetizó" a su antojo el debate de ayer 17 con nuestro país para volver a reiterar la postura renuente tradicional del Gobierno británico. Por un lado, casi es innecesario mencionar que otra cosa no podia suceder y, por otoro, que el Servicio Mundial de la BBC recibe financiación del Foreign Office y esta entre las responsabiliades del Subsecretario Parlamentario de esa cartera Tim Eggar, como en repetidas oportunidades lo he informado.

5. Pero lo importante aquí, esta vez viene a ser lo dicho por el "Independent", citado arriba.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Fire-focus

United Nations (AP) — The British military Fire-Focus exercise in the Falkland Islands was fiercely criticised at a meeting of the Security Council. Representatives from Argentina and other Latin American countries called for a halt to the exercise. No one spoke in support of Britain.

"THE INDEPENDENT" 18 - Nov - 88

(pág. 8)

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Falklands move 'threat to peace'

Argentina went before the UN Security Council yesterday to say that the current British military exercises around the Falkland Islands constituted "a serious threat to international peace" and to Argentine's security, *writes Jane Rosen in New York.*

At the Council meeting, called at Argentina's request, the Foreign Minister, Mr Dante Caputo, declared that Britain's real objective in staging the manoeuvres was to demonstrate its military force and to "consolidate its colonial domination of the Islands."

He pointed out that both the Organisation of American States and the non aligned group at the UN have condemned the manoeuvres as provocative and dangerous.

"THE GUARDIAN" 18 - Mar - 88

(pág. 8)

Britain 'threat to Falklands peace'

New York – Britain's current military exercise around the Falklands created tension and insecurity and was evidence of an attitude in London that threatened international peace, Señor Dante Caputo, the Argentine Foreign Relations Minister, told the UN Security Council yesterday. He called again for a negotiated settlement (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

In response, Sir Crispin Tickell, the British delegate, said: "What the Argentines want is not negotiations but talks about a handover date." Recourse to the Security Council, he added, had been decided in Buenos Aires for internal reasons, since the furore there over the "Fire Focus" exercises was not reflected among UN states.

"THE TIMES"   18 - Mar - 88

(pág. 9)

f52

No tango at the UN

ARGENTINA'S Foreign Minister Dante Caputo told the UN Security Council yesterday that Britain must not "ignore its duty to start negotiations over sovereignty" of the Falkland Islands.

Britain's delegate Crispin Tickell replied: "It takes two to tango! Argentina seeks annexation of the islands and only wants talks about a handover date."

Opinion Page 8

"Daily Express" 18-Mar-88

(pág. 2)

Be warned . . .

CRITICS of exercise Fire Focus—testing our ability to rush reinforcements to the Falklands—say it is needlessly provocative. And, right on cue, the whole of South America is moaning about it.

Too bad. What we do on our own territory is our business. And the last thing we want to do is fight another campaign to oust invaders.

Deterrence works as well in the South Atlantic as in Europe.

"Daily Express" 18 - Mar - 88

(Editorial)

(pág. 8)

B B C

I) SERVICIO MUNDIAL

1. Noticiero de las 07,00hrs.

"Presenter:

The military excercise on the Falkland Islands has now began. The exercise code named "Fire Focus" is the biggest since British troops recaptured the Falklands durign the conflict with Argentina six years ago.

The Argentina Foreign Minister Mr Dante Caputo told the United Nations Security Council yesterday that the manouvres increased tension in the region and showed that Britain would not negotiate a settlement. Britain's ambassador to the United Nations Sir Crispin Tickell accussed Argentina of wanting talks about sovereignty which Britain could not accept."

2. Noticiero de las 08,00hr:

Idem anterior.

3. Noticiero de las 09,00 hrs.:

Idem anterior.

NOTA:
No hay noticiero de las 10,00 hrs.

RS

II) SERVICIO LOCAL

NOTICIERO DE LA BBC RADIO 4 - 08,00hrs.

"Presenter:

Britain has started to practice the reinforcement of the Falklands. Operation "Fire Focus" has been condemend by Argentina which is still in dispute with Britain over the sovereignty of the islands. From the Falklands David Shuckman reports.

David Shuckman:

Over the last 48 hours the level of military activity here has been intensifying. Extra Phantom fighters have arrived along with the hundred extra RAF personnel needed to maintain them. The exact timings of the arrival of the main TriStar ofthe troop transporters haven't been diclosed. Although this is only an exercise, security is being taken seriously and the aircraft are maintaining radio silence on their 8,000 mile flight here. On the ground stores of weapons and equipment have been readied for collection by the arriving troops and the soldiers resident here have been put on alert. It is the largest operation of its kind since the islands were recaptured from Argentina six years ago and for the islanders it is a reassuring reminder of Britain's commitment to them at a time when the financial pressure reduced the size of the garrison here."

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FIN TRANSMISION

196

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 15 MAR. 87

FACSIMIL NRO: 290 CANT. FS.: 6

TRANSMITIO: FLEMING

ASUNTO: "FIRE FOWLS" (CX)

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas.

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (CX)

PRENSA AYER 18 Y HOY 19 MARZO

I) DIA 18

Continuando mi Facs. (CIX) de ayer 18.

A) Televisión

BBC - 1 en noticiero de las 18,00 h dió cuenta maniobras, protestas nuestro país y se refirió al cambio de estilo de vida que esta experimentandose a raiz de los ingresos derivados de la pesca.

Mostró imágenes de tripulantes pesqueros japoneses caminando por calles Puerto Argentino y de estibadores provenientes, tambien según crónica, de Santa Helena.

Luego entrevistó isleño quién habló del temor de los "kelpers" de verse superados en número por inmigrantes.

Cronista tambien comentó que Gobernador Islas, Jewkes, perdió paciencia ante cuestionamiento periodístico, integrantes partida arribada con maniobras, quienes en rueda prensa le preguntaron si era verdad que inmigrantes estaban recibiendo trato preferencial con relación a isleños conforme alegan muchos de estos.

Remitiré trancripción.

Procuraré si demas noticieros han tambien tratado maniobras.

B) RADIO

Luego de información proporcionada en Facs. de referencia, durante resto día no fueron detectadas noticias. Igualmente me cercioraré.

II) HOY DIA 19

PRENSA ESCRITA

a) Prensa seria

"Daily Telegraph" e "Independent" traen recortes adjunto.

Primero menciona han establecido que 72 Hrs. es el tiempo que les insumiría arrivar a Islas para una emergencia. Suelto recuerda que nuestro Gobierno ha calificado de "agresivo" al ejercicio.

"Independent", menciona maniobras y recuerda nuestra fuerte oposición a ellas.

b) Tabloides

"The Star" y "Today" traen información.

El de mayor interes es el artículo de "Today" en el que se atribuye a Harold Rowlands, Secretario Finanzas Gobernación, que la "GUERRA HA SIDO LO MEJOR QUE PODIA PASARNOS....ANTES DE LA GUERRA ESTE LUGAR (POR LAS ISLAS) ESTABA MORIBUNDO.."

Declaraciones que le valieron reprimenda de Comandante Guarnición, Neil CARLIER, quién le manifesto a tabloide, conforme texto, "Los comentarios del Sr. Rowlands son carentes de imaginación, insensibles y desilusionantes. Estan destinados a ser malinterpretados por los deudos y familiares de heridos que pelaron en las Islas para restaurar en las Malvinas una forma democrática de vida que aún estamos aquí para defender"

Artículo tambien informa sobre maniobras.

OBSERVACIONES:

1. "Daily Telegraph" se "aggiorna" respecto a la situación actual, ya que ayer 18 no dió cuenta reunión Consejo Seguridad.

2. Mayor interes comentar hoy 19 proviene de comportamiento tabloides. Sujeto a desarrollos informativos próximos días, podría ser que luego de reunión Consejo Seguridad, la cual salvo "Express", los demas omiteron [Facs. (CIX) de ayer 18], comiencan ahora a dar cuenta maniobras, haciendo mención condena de nuestro país y posiblemente región pero aislándolo como episodio superado dentro tratamiento concentrado en lo militar. Al fin y al cabo, algún uso es de suponer habrán de darle a actividad informativa periodistas acompañan maniobras.

3. Merece considerarse aprovechamiento información "Today".

NOTA:

"Corrigendum"

Con relación mi Facs. 361, 284, 285 y 286, (CIX) de ayer 18, a Cancillería, Delargenu, Washington/Emarpan y Paris, respectivamente:

En ante-penúltima línea del párrafo 2. en OBSERVACIONES, (fojas 3), número romano Facs. citado deba leer "(CVIII)" en lugar de "(CVI)" como erroneamente reza.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

3a6/363

Falkland forces feel the heat

By Our Defence Staff in the Falkand Islands

Hundreds of troops, cursing their thick socks and thermal underwear, flew into the Falklands yesterday to temperatures in the 70s.

The exercise, codenamed Fire Focus, which Argentina has criticised as being aggressive, has shown that a major reinforcement of the islands can be completed in less than 72 hours.

"It is now proved that with the technology we've got and the aircraft we've got we can reinforce in a very short time," said Maj Gen Neil Carlier who commands the 1,800-strong force on the islands.

"Daily Telegraph"
19 MAR. '88. PG. 8

900

4 d 6/363

Falklands alert

Mount Pleasant (Reuter) — Troops on high alert awaited reinforcements flying from Britain to join them in military exercises in the Falklands, which are bitterly opposed by Argentina.

"INDEPENDENT"
19 MAR. 88 - PG. 6

WAR MADE US RICH, GLOATS FALKLANDS BOSS

from ELLIS PLAICE in the Falklands

A TOP Falklands official sparked a storm yesterday by declaring: "The war was the best thing that ever happened to us.

"Galtieri should be given a medal."

The outburst by Harold Rowlands, the islands' government financial secretary, stunned a meeting held near a memorial to the 255 Britons killed and 777 wounded defeating the Argentine dictator's invaders in 1982.

His comments came as hundreds of troops arrived for a £3m exercise to practice reinforcing the islands. Many of them lost comrades in the war.

Rowlands went on: "Before the war, this place was dying. Now we are developing fast and it is getting better all the time."

His words provoked a furious reaction.

Garrison commander General Neil Carlier told TODAY: "Mr Rowlands' comments are unimaginative, insensitive and disappointing.

"They are bound to be misunderstood by the many families whose menfolk were killed or wounded in restoring to the Falklands a democratic way of life that we are still here to defend."

Freeing the Falklands cost British taxpayers an estimated £2 billion, and by 1990 £3.5 billion will have been poured in.

That works out at £2 million for every one of the 1,900 islanders. Defence costs are thought to be running at £275 million a year.

Since the war, the islands' income has grown from £7 million to around £21 million a year, mostly by selling licences for newly-discovered fishing grounds.

19/3/88

6 a 6/363

FALKLANDS 'BATTLE' HOTS UP

HUNDREDS of troops flew into the Falklands yesterday and immediately dug into defensive positions as Britain completed its controversial reinforcement of the islands garrison.

About 1,000 troops have now landed there—transported 8,000 miles within three days of the first "alert."

But with record temperatures in the 70s and clear blue skies, soldiers fresh from Lancashire were cursing their thick socks and thermal underwear.

Major General Neil Carlier, who commands the permanent 1,800-strong Falklands force, had no complaints, however.

"It has gone as fast as I would possibly have wished," he said.

But the exercise, code-named Fire Focus, has attracted criticism in South America with Argentina putting its forces on alert.

"THE STAR" 19 MAR '88
PG. 11

— FIN TRANSMISION —

C

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 21 MAR.

FACSIMIL NRO: 293 CANT. FS.: 4

TRANSMITIO:

ASUNTO: MALVINAS

FERRY A CHILE Y URUGUAY

PARA CONOCIMIENTO EMBAJADOR ORTIZ DE ROZAS

RE.: MALVINAS

SERVICIO "FERRY" PRIVADO A CHILE Y URUGUAY

Adjunto del "Sunday Telegraph" de ayer 20 y del "Independent" y "Financial Times" de hoy 21 recortes al respecto.

Son únicos periódicos han dado cuenta cuestión.

OBSERVACIONES:

1. Si bien sueltos no lo expresan, referencia del "Sunday Telegraph" a que "compañías pesqueras privadas ('consorcio' según el "Financial Times") han juntado independientemente" el capital para la instalación del servicio de ferry, podría tratarse uno de resultados reunión empresas pesqueras en Islas transcurso marzo.

Por Facs. "Fire Focus" (IX) del 12 febrero ppdo. a varios destinos y Nro. 140 del día 10 dicho mes a Cancillería y anteriores citados, aludí e informé al respecto.

2. Sin que quepa por el momento atribuirle mayor alcance, cabe observar que "Financial Times" alude a puertos en continente sudamericano, a diferencia otros dos que especifican Chile y Uruguay.

NOTA:

Misma información va a Delargenu, Emarpán/Washington y Embargentina París.

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

New lifeline to the Falklands

The Falkland Islanders' isolation from the South American continent is to be eased with a ferry service with Chile and Uruguay, which is expected to lead to a further deterioration of relations with Argentina.

Companies in the Falklands fishery have independently raised about £1 million to buy a ferry for a passenger and cargo service between the islands, the Uruguayan capital of Montevideo and the southern Chilean port of Punta Arenas, starting in July.

The Falklands government said the service would transport fish north and bring in crewmen and supplies to the fishing fleets.

'SUNDAY TELEGRAPH'
20 MAR. '88. PG. 2.

Falkland ferry

Port Stanley (Reuter) — A group of fishing companies here intends to launch in June a ferry service from the Falkland Islands to Montevideo in Uruguay and Punta Arenas in Chile.

THE INDEPENDENT

(P. 10) 21-MAR-88

Falklands ferry plan

A group of fishing companies in the Falkland Islands is this year to launch the first ferry service to South American ports since Britain's 1982 war with Argentina over the archipelago, the consortium said yesterday, Reuter reports.

FINANCIAL TIMES

(P.4) 21-MAR-88

— FIN TRANSMISION —

226

TRANSMITIDO

DE: SIA LONDRES /ELCA FECHA: 9 Mar 88

FACSIMIL NRO: 218 CANT. FS.: 9

TRANSMITIO: MOLINO

ASUNTO: Five Focus (LXXXI)
Prensa

PARA CONOCIMIENTO Embajador Ortiz de Rozas

X

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (LXXXI)

COBERTURA PRENSA HOY 9 MARZO

I) REINO UNIDO PROCURA REDUCIR IMPORTANCIA MANIOBRAS

A) CONVOCATORIA CONFERENCIA PRENSA INTERNACIONAL

B) DECLARACIONES SUBSECRETARIO ASISTENTE FOREIGN OFFICE, ROBIN FEARN

i) No existe políticamente momento ideal maniobras

ii) Sobre convocatoria Consejo Seguridad.

iii) Maniobras como parte integrante política reducción presencia militar y por tanto tensión en región.

iv) Infructuosos intentos normalización.

C) DECLARACIONES COMODORO AIRE HARDING

- No hay sustituto de los real

II) ARGENTINA INFORMADA "FORMALMENTE" MANIOBRAS MISMO DIA ANUNCIO COMUNES

III) EE.UU. UNA SEMANA ANTES ANUNCIO

IV) RELACIONES CON AMERICA LATINA

V) SITUACION EN ARGENTINA

A) CRITICA A NUESTRA POLITICA EXTERIOR

- Crítica a declaración Señor Canciller sobre resultados nuestra presión diplomática

B) MANIFESTACIONES VETERANOS; EXTREMAS DERECHA E IZQUIERDA

SEGUN CORRESPONDA, FIN FACILITAR TRATAMIENTO MATERIAL, AGREGO "OBSERVACIONES" COMPLEMENTARIAS EN EL RUBRO DEL CASO.

Introducción

1. Estimo que para un mas acabado cuadro situación, presente envió debe verse a la luz del Facs. Nro. 197 del 5 cte a Cancillería, (renumerado como (LXXII) esta serie a ese destino, Delargenu, Embargentina Washington y Emarpan] y el Facs. (LXXVI) esta serie de ayer 8 a mismos destinos. (Merece recordarse que por el (LXXV) del 7 fueron editoriales).

X

2. A manera introducción reproduzco titulares noticias en prensa seria (todos en páginas internas periódicos):

"SOFTER LINE TAKEN ON FALKLANDS EXCERCISE" (Independent)

"UK SEEKS TO DEFUSE ROW ON FALKLANDS EXCERCISE" (Financial Times)

"MILITARY DEFENDS FALKLANDS ACTION AS 'MODEST NECESSSITY'" (Guardian)

"ARGENTINIANS IN DEMO OVER WAR EXCERCISE" ("Daily Telegraph")

"Times" omite tema.

En tabloides, único ha sido "Today" que adjunto. Da cuenta manifestación veteranos.

I) REINO UNIDO PROCURA DISMINUIR IMPORTANCIA MANIOBRAS

El tono empleado en la Conferencia de Prensa de ayer 8 contrasta con el usado en el anuncio de las maniobras.

OBSERVACIONES: Esta misma impresión me fue manifestada fin tarde ayer 8 por Embajada Brasil. Sensación me dieron fue como que la situación comenzaba a calmarse. Estaban muy interesados por actitud EE.UU. y si realmente había intervenido.

Por Facs. (LXXIX) de hoy 9 adjunto declaraciones de Eggar, Subsecretario Foreign Office, cuya única reproducción salió al aire fue el párrafo referido a nuestro país, enviado dentro de transcripción correspondiente mismo programa que citado en dichas declaraciones (Ver mi Facs. Nro. 292 (LXX), del día 4, solamente a Cancillería y que en envío de la fecha tambien otros destinos resalto al márgen).

II) CONFERENCIA PRENSA INTERNACIONAL

Convocada ayer 8 en base Fuerza Aérea citada varios artículos.

Fue dada por responable militar operativo, ya nombrado en envíos prensa anteriores, Air Chief Marshall Sir Peter Harding.

Participó y formuló declaraciones Subsecretario Asistente Foreign Office, Robin Fearn.

"Financial Times", Guardian" e "Independent" portan declaraciones Fearn, algunas las cuales reproduzco abajo.

"Independent" califica conferencia prensa internacional como intento FA.AA. (Ministerio Defensa) y Foreign Office defender ejecución maniobras a pesar criticas recibidas de países región.

A) DECLARACIONES SUBSECRETARIO ASISTENTE FEARN

Sin perjuicio otras recortes reproducen, aludo las consideradas mayor interes:

i) No hay tiempo ideal

"Desde punto vista político, probablemente no haya tiempo ideal para realizar un ejercicio" (Independent).

ii) Convocatoria Consejo Seguridad

Argentina "es posible pueda aún estar buscando reunión Consejo Seguridad sobre el ejercicio, pese que no constituye amenaza para nadie" (Financial Times).

OBSERVACION:

Merece recordarse frase editorial mismo periódico, remitida anexa Face. (LI), del 29 febrero ppdo., que dice "Guste o no, el mensaje de los ejercicios es que el Reino Unido no esta interesado en el diálogo con la Argentina y le preocupa poco la suerte de la democracia Argentina."

Tal sentido, cuando la repercusión de una medida militar -como es la maniobra- afecta sensiblmente el curso normal de la conducción de los asuntos de Estado a un Gobierno constitucional, entonces se producen amenazas a la seguridad.

Ver tambien Observaciones a declaraciones Comodoro Harding mas abajo.

iii) Maniobras como ingrediente política reducción presencia militar y tensión

Se tratan de "parte integrante de la política de reducir tensión en la región" (Financial Times).

NOTA: Ver observación anterior.

iv) Frustrados intentos normalización

Fearne citó, según el "Financial Times":

a) retorno soldados muertos a nuestro país.

b) autorización visita deudos a las Islas.

c) en cooperación con los EE.UU., un intercambio "low kay" de personal con la Argentina.

C) DECLARACIONES COMODORO HARDING

X

1. Se trata de un "ejercicio ciertamente muy modesto" (Daily Telegraph).

2. Pese reconocer que todas las maniobras y ejercicios involucrados han sido "suficientemente ensayadas y verificadas", agregó "No existe sustituto para la cosa real".

OBSERVACION:

Merece recordar la editorial del "Daily Telegraph" del sábado 5 cte calificando de "acto de locura" [Facs. (LXXII) renumerado, de esa fecha], particularmente el parrafo que dice:

"Es dicifil creer que los servicios aprenderán algo de valor de la carga de un batallón en un avión y volarlo a Monte Placentero".

Hasting, editor del "Daily Telegraph", con anterioridad a ese cargo era un de los mas escuchados corresponsales de defensa. Fue ademas co-autor de un libro sobre la guerra y acompañó la flota tareas presenciando totalidad duración conflicto.

Ver ademas Facs. (LXXX) de hoy 9 con entrevista de radio ayer 8 a nombrado Comodoro.

II) ARGENTINA INFORMADA "FORMALMENTE" MANIOBRAS MISMO DIA ANUNCIO

"Fue tambien revelado ayer (en la Conferencia de Prensa) que la Argentina no fue formalmente informada de los ejercicios hasta el dia de su anuncio en la Cámara de los Comunes" (Independent).

OBSERVACION:

Ademas de suspicaz fraseología, no responde hechos.

III) EE.UU. INFORMADO UNA SEMANA ANTES ANUNCIO

Mismo periódico anterior, señalando que les ha causado "difcultades considerables" a Washington con la Argentina

IV) RELACIONES CON AMERICA LATINA

"Diplomáticos creen,...., que las relaciones de largo plazo con los paises de América Latina, distintos de la Argentina (sic) no han sido seriamente dañadas". (Daily Telegraph)

V) SITUACION EN ARGENTINA

A) CRITICA A NUESTRA POLITICA EXTERIOR

Menciona a Señor Canciller. Ver "Financial Times" suelto despacho Tim Coone.

B) MANIFESTACIONES

En mismo suelto que inmediato anterior y en "Indepedent".

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

Softer line taken on Falklands exercise

By Mark Urban
Defence Correspondent

THE ARMED forces and the Foreign Office yesterday defended their decision to press ahead with an exercise to practise reinforcement of the Falklands despite protests from South American nations.

"From the political point of view there is probably no ideal time to hold an exercise," said Robin Fearn, an Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. But the language used at yesterday's press conference at RAF Strike Command headquarters near High Wycombe contrasted with the tone of the Government's announcement last month that the exercise was going ahead.

At that time it was stated that "significant numbers" of troops would be involved. Yesterday it was described during a presentation by an RAF officer as "a relatively small force". Fewer than 1,000 troops and 10 combat aircraft will be sent to the islands.

The exercise began this week. The movement of the 3rd Battalion, the Light Infantry, and supporting forces will take place mainly next week. Phantom interceptors and Nimrod patrol aircraft will also make the journey.

It was also revealed yesterday that Argentina was not formally told about the exercise until the day it was announced in the House of Commons. Officers yesterday dismissed suggestions that the exercise was timed to embarrass the government in Buenos Aires. They said planning started one year ago.

None the less, it is understood that the Americans were only informed a week before the announcement in London, causing them considerable difficulties with Argentina.

The cost of the reinforcement exercise was estimated by Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Harding, who will be in overall charge, at about £3m. He emphasised that this would come from normal training allocations and would not be an additional burden on the defence budget.

Mr Fearn pointed out that the garrison in the islands had been halved since the opening of the Mount Pleasant Airbase two years ago. He described these developments as "an important contribution to the lowering of tension in the area".

■ BUENOS AIRES — About 400 people demonstrated outside LLoyds Bank in Buenos Aires yesterday in protest at the British manoeuvres, AP reports.

The protesters, who included Argentine veterans of the 1982 war, sang anti-US and anti-British songs and demanded that British commercial interests be expelled from Argentina.

"THE INDEPENDENT" 9 - Mar - 88

(pág. 11)

UK seeks to defuse row on Falklands exercises

BY LYNTON MCLAIN

THE BRITISH Government and the Royal Air Force yesterday sought to reassure South America of the "modest scale" of the UK exercise to practice reinforcement of the Falkland Islands.

The exercise builds up this week with preparations for an airlift of troops and the deployment of Royal Air Force Phantom fighters and Nimrod aircraft, in the face of sharp criticism from Argentina and other South American countries.

The deployment to the Falklands will take place on March 17/18.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Harding, the commander in chief of RAF strike command and UK air forces, was joined by Mr Robin Fearn, an assistant under secretary of state at the Foreign Office, at strike command headquarters, High Wycombe, to explain the "very modest exercise" to an international press conference.

Air Chief Marshal Harding said the announcement of the Falkland Islands Reinforcement Exercise, Fire Focus, in the House of Commons on February 11, had created "enormous ructions around the world, but the exercise was no more than a practice of our procedures for rapid reinforcement".

Mr Fearn said Argentina "may still be seeking a debate in the United Nations Security Council on the exercise, although such an exercise threatens no-one".

He said the reinforcement exercise was "an integral part of our policy of reducing tension in the region". The Government had also offered to return war dead to Argentina, to permit visits by Argentina next of kin to the Falklands and had proposed, in co-operation with the US, a "low key" exchange of personnel with Argentina, Mr Fearn said.

The Government faced criticism at the press conference from UK journalists who questioned why the Government needed to be so modest about its reinforcement exercise.

- Tim Coone adds: In Argentina, criticism of the government's foreign policy and its handling of the Falklands Islands issue, is mounting from across the political spectrum.

A claim made at the weekend by Mr Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister, that the manoeuvres had been scaled down and postponed as a result of Argentine diplomatic pressure, was attacked by a leading daily paper yesterday as being a "capricious interpretation" of British intentions.

Political groups from the far right and far-left held separate demonstrations in the capital, condemning not only "British imperialism" but also the Argentine government for its supposed weak posture and a seeming lack of clear military contingency plans.

"FINANCIAL TIMES" 9-Mar-88 (pág. 6).

Military defends Falklands action as 'modest necessity'

David Fairhall
Defence Correspondent

THE Defence Ministry's approach to this month's Falklands' reinforcement exercise which has so upset the Argentinians was "neither wimpish nor provocative", the Commander-in-Chief Strike Command, Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Harding, insisted yesterday.

It had been planned a year ago on a sensible but modest scale, involving just sufficient men, equipment and aircraft to test the reinforcement procedures and demonstrate that the military knew what they were doing.

Mr Robin Fearn, an assistant secretary from the Foreign Office, who attended the air marshall's press conference, said the manoeuvres had not been prompted by protests in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico. In fact they should help reduce tension by demonstrating that, with the ability to reinforce the islands through the new Mount Pleasant airport, Britain could afford to halve the size of the permanent garrison.

The exercise's crucial deployment of a battalion group, assembled round the 3rd Battalion the Light Infantry, normally based in Lancashire, comes next week.

At the same time the islands' air defences will be reinforced by a detachment of unarmed Phantom fighters from RAF Leuchars, Fife, helped on their 8,000-mile journey by in-flight refuelling tankers and accompanied by Nimrod search and rescue aircraft.

Air Chief Marshal Harding said that fewer than 1,000 troops would be involved — not the 5,000 suggested by Argentinian officials — and there was no direct naval involvement.

The exercise will cost about £3 million to mount but the Commander-in-Chief said that in any case this was not an extra sum; it would have been spent anyway as part of the RAF's financial allocation for training.

"THE GUARDIAN" 9 - Mar - 88 (pág. 2)

Argentinians in demo over war exercise

By Adela Gooch
Defence Staff

ARGENTINIAN veterans of the Falklands campaign marched through the streets of Buenos Aires yesterday protesting against Britain's Falklands reinforcement exercise, Fire Focus.

Joined by political youth groups, the veterans chanted "English out of Malvinas", increasing pressure on President Raul Alfonsin to take the issue to the United Nations Security Council.

Britain described the exercise as "modest" and said it did not expect Argentina to translate its opposition into military action.

The exercise involves the 3rd Bn The Light Infantry, backed by the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery.

Soldiers from the 3rd Bn The Parachute Rgt are also taking part, ironically to play the role of the enemy they helped defeat nearly six years ago.

In total, fewer than 1,000 troops will travel to the Falklands next week when the main reinforcement phase of the three-week operation starts, travelling from RAF Brize Norton in Tristars escorted by Nimrod search and rescue aircraft.

They will be joined by the Falkland Islands' own 30-man Defence Force.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Harding, who is co-ordinating the reinforcement operation from RAF Strike Command at High Wycombe, yesterday called Fire Focus "a very modest exercise indeed".

He acknowledged that all the manoeuvres to be carried out, including in-flight re-fuelling of a number of Phantom jets, were well tried and tested, but added: "There is no substitute for the real thing."

Official reluctance to provide information on Fire Focus led to reports that as many as 8,000 troops and 35 aircraft were involved. The exercise has been denounced by the Organisation of American States and Mexico, Peru and Brazil have expressed concern to the Foreign Office.

Diplomats believe, however, that Britain's long-term relations with Latin American countries other than Argentina have not been seriously damaged.

The exercise is the first to be held since completion of the airport and longer runway at Mount Pleasant two years ago made rapid reinforcement possible and enabled the government to cut the size of the Falklands garrison to around 1,800 troops.

It is mainly an Army and Air Force operation with the Navy playing a small part.

The exercise ends on March 31, and will cost a total of £3 million.

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH" 9-MAR-88 (PAG. 8)

FIN TRANSMISION.

RE.: MALVINAS - "FIRE FOCUS" (LXXXI)

COBERTURA PRENSA HOY 9 MARZO

I) REINO UNIDO PROCURA REDUCIR IMPORTANCIA MANIOBRAS

A) CONVOCATORIA CONFERENCIA PRENSA INTERNACIONAL

B) DECLARACIONES SUBSECRETARIO ASISTENTE FOREIGN OFFICE, ROBIN FEARN

i) No existe políticamente momento ideal maniobras

ii) Sobre convocatoria Consejo Seguridad.

iii) Maniobras como parte integrante política reducción presencia militar y por tanto tensión en región.

iv) Infructuosos intentos normalización.

C) DECLARACIONES COMODORO AIRE HARDING

- No hay sustituto de lo real

II) ARGENTINA INFORMADA "FORMALMENTE" MANIOBRAS MISMO DIA ANUNCIO COMUNES

III) EE.UU. UNA SEMANA ANTES ANUNCIO

IV) RELACIONES CON AMERICA LATINA

V) SITUACION EN ARGENTINA

A) CRITICA A NUESTRA POLITICA EXTERIOR

- Crítica a declaración Señor Canciller sobre resultados nuestra presión diplomática

B) MANIFESTACIONES VETERANOS; EXTREMAS DERECHA E IZQUIERDA

SEGUN CORRESPONDA, FIN FACILITAR TRATAMIENTO MATERIAL, AGREGO "OBSERVACIONES" COMPLEMENTARIAS EN EL RUBRO DEL CASO.

Introducción

1. Estimo que para un mas acabado cuadro situación, presente envió debe verse a la luz del Facs. Nro. 197 del 5 cte a Cancillería, (renumerado como (LXXII) esta serie a ese destino, Delargenu, Embargentina Washington y Emarpan] y el Facs. (LXXVI) esta serie de ayer 8 a mismos destinos. (Merece recordarse que por el (LXXV) del 7 fueron editoriales).

2\. A manera introducción reproduzco titulares noticias en prensa seria (todos en páginas internas periódicos):

"SOFTER LINE TAKEN ON FALKLANDS EXCERCISE" (Independent)

"UK SEEKS TO DEFUSE ROW ON FALKLANDS EXCERCISE" (Financial Times)

"MILITARY DEFENDS FALKLANDS ACTION AS 'MODEST NECESSSITY'" (Guardian)

"ARGENTINIANS IN DEMO OVER WAR EXCERCISE" ("Daily Telegraph")

"Times" omite tema.

En tabloides, único ha sido "Today" que adjunto. Da cuenta manifestación veteranos.

I) REINO UNIDO PROCURA DISMINUIR IMPORTANCIA MANIOBRAS

El tono empleado en la Conferencia de Prensa de ayer 8 contrasta con el usado en el anuncio de las maniobras.

OBSERVACIONES: Esta misma impresión me fue manifestada fin tarde ayer 8 por Embajada Brasil. Sensación me dieron fue como que la situación comenzaba a calmarse. Estaban muy interesados por actitud EE.UU. y si realmente había intervenido.

Por Facs. (LXXIX) de hoy 9 adjunto declaraciones de Eggar, Subsecretario Foreign Office, cuya única reproducción salió al aire fue el párrafo referido a nuestro país, enviado dentro de transcripción correspondiente mismo programa que citado en dichas declaraciones (Ver mi Facs. Nro. 292 (LXX), del día 4, solamente a Cancillería y que en envío de la fecha tambien otros destinos resalto al márgen).

II) CONFERENCIA PRENSA INTERNACIONAL

Convocada ayer 8 en base Fuerza Aérea citada varios artículos.

Fue dada por responsable militar operativo, ya nombrado en envíos prensa anteriores, Air Chief Marshall Sir Peter Harding.

Participó y formuló declaraciones Subsecretario Asistente Foreign Office, Robin Fearn.

"Financial Times", Guardian" e "Independent" portan declaraciones Fearn, algunas las cuales reproduzco abajo.

"Independent" califica conferencia prensa internacional como intento FA.AA. (Ministerio Defensa) y Foreign Office defender ejecución maniobras a pesar criticas recibidas de países región.

A) DECLARACIONES SUBSECRETARIO ASISTENTE FEARN

Sin perjuicio otras recortes reproducen, aludo las consideradas mayor interes:

i) No hay tiempo ideal

"Desde punto vista político, probablemente no haya tiempo ideal para realizar un ejercicio" (Independant).

ii) Convocatoria Consejo Seguridad

Argentina "es posible pueda aún estar buscando reunión Consejo Seguridad sobre el ejercicio, pese que no constituye amenaza para nadie" (Financial Times).

OBSERVACION:

Merece recordarse frase editorial mismo periódico, remitida anexa Facs. (LI), del 29 febrero ppdo., que dice "Guste o no, el mensaje de los ejercicios es que el Reino Unido no esta interesado en el dialogo con la Argentina y le preocupa poco la suerte de la democracia Argentina."

Tal sentido, cuando la repercusión de una medida militar -como es la maniobra- afecta sensiblmente el curso normal de la conducción de los asuntos de Estado a un Gobierno constitucional, entonces se producen amenazas a la seguridad.

Ver tambien Observaciones a declaraciones Comodoro Harding mas abajo.

iii) Maniobras como ingrediente política reducción presencia militar y tensión

Se tratan de "parte integrante de la politica de reducir tensión en la región" (Financial Times).

NOTA: Ver observación anterior.

iv) Frustrados intentos normalización

Fearne citó, según el "Financial Times":

a) retorno so dados muertos a nuestro país.

b) autorización visita deudos a las Islas.

c) en cooperación con los EE.UU., un intercambio "lo key" de personal con la Argentina

C) DECLARACIONES COMODORO HARDING

1. Se trata de un "ejercicio ciertamente muy modesto" (Daily Telegraph).

2. Pese reconocer que todas las maniobras y ejercicios involucrados han sido "suficientemente ensayadas y verificadas", agregó "No existe sustituto para la cosa real".

OBSERVACION:

Merece recordar la editorial del "Daily Telegraph" del sábado 5 cte calificando de "acto de locura" [Facs. (LXXII) renumerado, de esa fecha], particularmente el párrafo que dice:

"Es dicifil creer que los servicios aprenderán algo de valor de la carga de un batallón en un avión y volarlo a Monte Placentero".

Hasting, editor del "Daily Telegraph", con anterioridad a ese cargo era un de los mas escuchados corresponsales de defensa. Fue ademas co-autor de un libro sobre la guerra y acompañó la flota tareas presenciando totalidad duración conflicto.

Ver ademas Facs. (LXXX) de hoy 9 con entrevista de radio ayer 8 a nombrado Comodoro.

II) ARGENTINA INFORMADA "FORMALMENTE" MANIOBRAS MISMO DIA ANUNCIO

"Fue tambien revelado ayer (en la Conferencia de Prensa) que la Argentina no fue formalmente informada de los ejercicios hasta el dia de su anuncio en la Cámara de los Comunes" (Independent).

OBSERVACION:

Ademas de suspicaz fraseología, no responde hechos.

III) EE.UU. INFORMADO UNA SEMANA ANTES ANUNCIO

Mismo periódico anterior, señalando que les ha causado "difcultades considerables" a Washington con la Argentina

IV) RELACIONES CON AMERICA LATINA

"Diplomáticos creen, ..., que las relaciones de largo plazo con los paises de América Latina, distintos de la Argentina (sic) no han sido seriamente dañadas". (Daily Telegraph)

V) SITUACION EN ARGENTINA

A) CRITICA A NUESTRA POLITICA EXTERIOR

Menciona a Señor Canciller. Ver "Financial Times" suelto despacho Tim Coone.

B) MANIFESTACIONES

En mismo suelto que inmediato anterior y en "Indepedent".

Juan Eduardo Fleming
Ministro

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